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THE MORNING STAR.

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VOL. LXIII.---NO. 108. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899. WHOLE NO. 9,813

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The trial of General Eagan closed yesterday; the finding of the court martial will not be made public by the trial board; the papers must be reviewed by the Judge Advocate General, and then forwarded to the Secretary of War. —— Senator T. C. Platt, in a speech in the Senate, took strong grounds in favor of the ratification of the Paris treaty. —— The Pensions Appropriation bill passed the Senate. —— The suffrage amendment to the Election law was discussed at the Democratic caucus in Raleigh last night, and another caucus on same subject will be held next Wednesday. —— Two steam canal boats sank off Norwalk, Conn.; five persons aboard were drowned. —— The chief surgeon of the Department of Cuba recommends that troops for service there should be negroes, recruited in the South, with white officers. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call steady at 2½@3 per cent., the last loan being at 3 per cent; cotton quiet and steady, middling uplands 6⅝c; flour firm, but short of buyers, owing to erratic changes in wheat; wheat—spot irregular, No. 2 red 86½c; corn—spot firm, No. 2 46¾c; oats—spot quiet, No. 2 35c; rosin steady, strained common to good $1.35; spirits turpentine steady at 43½@44c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 27.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 47 deg.; 8 P.M., 44 deg.; maximum, 52 deg.; minimum, 44 deg.; mean, 48 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 00; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.81.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 6 feet.

STORM WARNING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—Observer, Wilmington, N. C.—Hoist information signal at 10.10 P. M. Storm in East Florida; will probably move up the Atlantic coast and cause brisk to high northeast winds on the South Atlantic coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—For North Carolina: Threatening weather, with rain on the coast; brisk northeasterly winds.

Port Almanac---Jan. 28.

Sun Rises	7.06 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.20 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 14 M.
High Water at Southport	8 50 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	11 50 A. M.

We exported last year $621,260,506 worth more of merchandise than we imported, a gain in exports of $264,145,719 over 1897.

There are in France nearly 330,000 registered and taxed bicycles. Paris has about one-fifth of them, and in 1896 got a revenue of $122,000 from them.

A dispensary law for Alabama, somewhat similar to that in South Carolina, is being agitated in that State. The Legislature has fixed on the 25th inst. to wrestle with it.

American paper makers are now shipping paper to Japan and underselling the Japanese paper makers, although the Japs have "cheap pauper labor." But pulp must be "protected," all the same.

A Pennsylvania "corpse" which objected to the attentions of the undertaker, surprised the undertaker by getting up and running off like a blue streak and then getting as mad as a March hare.

According to the report of the Experiment Station of the Agricultural Department of Indiana, hog cholera killed 900,000 hogs, valued at $5,000,000, in that State last year, in spite of the 4,000 pounds of "guaranteed cholera cures," tried.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Hearld* says the war investigating committee will find that both Miles and Eagan should go, the former for making a fuss about the bad beef and the latter for making an asinine exhibition of himself.

A New York man was fined $250 for punching the head of a lawyer who had treated him roughly in court. He was reciprocating the roughness. The fine wasn't for that, but for the puncher's haste in not waiting until he got outside of the court house.

Some of the expansionists talk of the anti-expansionists, who oppose ratifying the Paris treaty in its present shape, and unconditionally, as "balking the popular will." When was that question submitted to the people and when did they declare for expansion?

It may be interesting information for the members of the German Reichstag to learn, in the event any of them are hankering to come to this country and jump on Representative Berry, of Kentucky, that he is six feet four inches tall, weighs over two hundred pounds and can, with reasonable provocation, cuss a blue streak.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Mr. Ed. Warren made some excellent kodak pictures of the victorious W. H. S. team

— Duncan Hall, colored, was fined $5 and costs by the Mayor yesterday for disorderly conduct.

— Register of Deeds Biddle issued a marriage license yesterday to a colored couple from the country.

— The King Grocery Co. especially invites your attention to some prices in their new advertisement in to-day's paper.

— Mr. Jno. Kuch's name appeared by mistake in the list of attendants upon the dance by Hanover Seaside Club Thursday night.

— Rosin was firm on the local market yesterday at 90 to 95 cents per barrel. Crude turpentine was steady at $1.35, $2.40 and $2.40.

— Spirits turpentine was quoted at the closing yesterday at 41@41¼ cents, an advance of one cent per gallon over Thursday's quotations.

— A meeting of the Executive Committee of the New Hanover Democratic Club was held last night for the transaction of business in the interest of the organization.

— Manager McLaurin, for the C. F. A. and W. H. S. foot ball elevens, yesterday forwarded to Miss Norma Foster, at Boston, a check for $25.65, the amount realized from the benefit game Thursday.

— The many friends of young George Farrar, who accidentally shot himself a few days ago, will be glad to know that he is steadily improving and will recover. He is being attended by Drs. Zachary and Price.

— When the Legislature adjourns it will be as well to pay Governor Russell his salary up to January 1st, 1901, and give him indefinite leave of absence. There will be no work for him to do when the Legislature is through with him.

— Cotton advanced another eighth yesterday on the Wilmington market, being quoted at 5⅞ cents for middling, the highest price reached during the season. There were receipts yesterday of 464 bales against 535 bales received same day last year.

— The High School foot ball team which played the great benefit game on the Hilton gridiron last Thursday afternoon has had a group photograph taken and an enlarged picture of the eleven is to be framed and hung in the High School building.

— Jno. Bolles, colored, the negro arrested for careless driving and running over a little colored child, was arraigned in Justice Fowler's Court yesterday. Judgment was suspended, it having appeared from the testimony that the child was uninjured.

— Special Deputy Dillard Bellamy, from Brunswick county, was here yesterday with a capias for J. M. Hollands, who lives in "Brooklyn." He was arrested by Jailer Millis on a warrant alleging forgery, and gave bond for his appearance before Justice Bellamy in Brunswick to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

King Grocery Co.—Huge joke.
F. T. Mills—Two car-loads.
W. B. Cooper—Pure German kainit.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Wanted—Yam potatoes.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ZIEGLER.

Conducted from the Residence Yesterday Morning.

The funeral services of Mrs. George Ziegler, whose death occurred Thursday morning, were conducted yesterday at 9 o'clock A. M., from the family residence, on Seventh street, by Elder J. M. King, after which the remains were taken to the family burying ground, on Myrtle Grove Sound, for interment.

Many beautiful floral tributes were laid upon the grave by friends and relatives of the deceased, among them being an especially pretty design contributed by the Druids, of which order the husband, Mr. George Ziegler, is an influential member.

The following were the active pallbearers on the sad occasion: Messrs. George Saunders, J. H. Bornemann, G. W. Bornemann, E. Poezolt, Daniel S. Bender and A. J. Marshall.

An Early Morning Fox Chase.

Quite a number of Wilmington sportsmen participated in an exciting fox chase early yesterday morning on Masonboro Sound. They had a pack of about thirty hounds and "jumped" a fox early in the hunt. The chase lasted about four hours, but the fox finally contrived to elude the hounds and make good his escape. The following gentlemen were among the huntsmen: Mr. W. B. Speir, of Charlotte; Mr. F. L. Woodruff, Mr. Sam Springer, Mr. Hugh Wallace, Mr. S. J. Davis, Mr. Bob Rankin, Mr. Ed. Manning, Mr. F. M. Cutts and Capt. R. O. Grant.

"An Evening of Comedy."

The Wilmington Dramatic Club met last night and concluded preliminary arrangements for the rehearsal of the three one-act plays which are to constitute the "Evening of Comedy" to be rendered soon for the benefit of Miss Norma Foster. There is every promise that a brilliant success will be scored by the club. Rehearsals are to be held regularly now until the date of the entertainment.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Verdict for $2,000 Awarded J. E. Tyner Against the Carolina Cooperage Company.

DEFENDANT TAKES APPEAL.

Mr. Tyner's Injury Sustained in December, 1897, While Operating an Equalizing Saw—The Cases Against Col. F. W. Foster.

It was 10 o'clock last night when Sheriff Walter MacRae adjourned the New Hanover Superior Court for the term, the entire day's session having been devoted to the hearing of evidence and argument of the case of J. E. Tyner vs. The Carolina Cooperage Company, in which the plaintiff brought suit for $10,000 damages by reason of injuries sustained while operating an equalizing saw in the defendant company's factory in this city.

The hearing of the case resulted in a finding by the jury that Mr. Tyner should recover $2,500 damages. This, however, was changed by Judge Timberlake to $2,000.

The case was called at 9.30 o'clock yesterday morning and it was 7 P. M. before the jury retired for the purpose of agreeing upon a verdict. The Court took a recess until 9 o'clock. However, it was almost 10 before the jury returned their verdict.

The attorneys for Mr. Tyner were Iredell Meares, Esq., and Brooke G. Empie, Esq. The defendant company was represented by Frank McNeill, Esq., and Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq. The jurors were R. H. Snell, W. H. Millis, W. T. Woodcock, Richard Ash, C. W. Walters, J. W. Webber, Obi F. Corbett, R. W. Bordeaux, Geo. A. Bishop, F. W. Cooper, W. L. Holden and T. A. Whitney.

The plea of the plaintiff was that during December, 1897, he was operating an equalizing saw at the cooperage factory and owing to the negligence of the company in not having the machine securely fastened down and properly adjusted the saws clogged, throwing a piece of timber, being equalized, off the frame and forcing his right hand against the saw. The hand was cut almost in two across the palm and he has lost and will never regain the power to grasp with it.

The witnesses introduced by the plaintiff were W. C. Blackwell, Jno. Motte, H. F. Sclade, Fred Neff, R. G Parmele, W. H. Hawey and James Russ. Dr. R. E. Zachary, who treated the defendant's wound, was also a witness.

The defence made by the counsel for the Cooperage Company was that the machine was in proper condition, that the plaintiff was himself guilty of negligence, and that furthermore he was not in the employ of the Cooperage Company at all.

They introduced evidence to show that the Cooperage Company was at the time contracted to pay Jno. Anderson a stipulated amount per thousand for staves made and he (Anderson) employed his own labor to operate the machinery in the department of which the equalizing saw is a part. Witnesses for the defence introduced were Mr. Clifford Anderson, Mr. Jno. Anderson, Mr. Frink. Mr. Robert W. Nimmocks, general manager of the cooperage factory, was also introduced as a witness, first by the plaintiff to prove a drawing of the equalizing saw and he was then used by the defense to prove that the plaintiff was not employed by the company.

After the evidence was all in the argument by counsel was opened by B G. Empie, Esq., the junior attorney for the plaintiff. He made a lengthy and, as members of the Bar who heard it declare, an able and comprehensive speech. He was followed by Frank McNeill, Esq., and Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., both for the defendant. The argument was concluded by Iredell Meares, Esq., for the plaintiff.

At the conclusion of Judge Timberlake's charge to the jury, he submitted to them three issues which, in their verdict, they answered as follows, to-wit:

Was the plaintiff injured through the negligence of the defendant? Answer—Yes.

Was the plaintiff guilty of negligence on his own part which contributed to his injury? Answer—No.

What damages if any is the plaintiff entitled to recover? Answer, $2,500.

Llast night after the verdict had been rendered counsel for the defence made a motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the weight of evidence. They also contended that the damages awarded by the jury was excessive.

Judge Timberlake declined to allow a new trial, but reduced the judgment for damages to $2,000. Counsel for the defence gave notice of an appeal.

B. G. Empie, Esq., counsel for the plaintiff, told a member of the STAR staff last night that immediately after court adjourned for the term he and Mr. Meares went before the clerk of the court and procured an execution against the Cooperage Company for the $2,000 Judgment. It was placed in the hands of Sheriff MacRae, who sent officers to the factory and made the levy and put a government lock on the building. He says they will hold possession until the Cooperage Company gives bond for damages awarded pending the appeal to the Supreme Court.

The matter will doubtless be amicably adjusted to-day.

The only matter, other than the trial of the damage case, acted upon during the last session of the court was that pertaining to the two cases, Nicholas Morris vs. F. W. Foster and J. W. Branch vs. F. W. Foster, both suits being for the $100 forfeiture provided by statute for the holding of two offices of trust and profit, Foster having filled the offices of county commissioner and member of the Board of Education.

On Wednesday the court ruled that Nicholas Morris could not recover because the case by Jordan Branch was instituted first. Last night, however, counsel for the defence made a motion that the judgment be stricken out, which the court allowed, and ordered a new trial at the next term. The case of Jordan Branch against Foster was also set for the next term.

Judge Timberlake leaves this morning for his home.

POLICEMAN HUGGINS INDICTED.

Upon the Affidavit of David Paul, Who Alleges False Arrest.

Policeman Huggins was arraigned in Justice Fowler's court yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock on the charge of assault, alleged to have been committed in falsely arresting David Paul on the night of the Otis Skinner performance at the Opera House.

City Attorney T. W. Strange appeared for the defendant and Herbert McClammy, Esq., appeared for the prosecutor. The evidence showed that during the performance at the Opera House, the audience was greatly disturbed by a number of disorderly boys, who were loafing about the entrance.

Acting under instructions from Chief Parmele, Policeman Huggins managed to slip upon them during their carousal and arrested Paul, together with several other boys of about the same age. They were taken to the City Hall, given a reprimand by the Chief and released.

Paul and his witnesses claim that he was not in the least disorderly and that the arrest was wholly unwarranted.

Justice Fowler took the case under advisement until to-day 3 o'clock, when his decision will be rendered.

THE WEEK IN SCHOOL CIRCLES.

Gratifying Improvement in Attendance. An Hour With Longfellow Friday.

In speaking of the city schools last night Prof. Jno. J. Blair, the new superintendent, said that the attendance the past week was very gratifying, the average attendance being about 2,300. It is the policy of the schools to insist upon as regular attendance as possible and the co-operation of parents in this important matter is constantly improving.

One of the Literary societies of the High school has issued invitations to an entertainment which is to be held on next Friday afternoon. The subject will be "An Hour with Longfellow."

The interest which has attended previous occasions of this character is sufficient assurance that "An Hour with Longfellow" will be pleasant and profitable.

THE CITY CHARTER.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 25, 1899.

Editor Wilmington Star:

I understand that Mr. Rountree has been criticised by the people of your city in respect to his bill re chartering the city of Wilmington. I am further advised that the idea prevails that Mr. Rountree has endeavored to have his bill passed by the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, to which the same was referred, without a full and fair hearing of the people of Wilmington.

In justice to Mr. Rountree, as a member of this committee, I desire to say that when this bill first came before our committee, Mr. Rountree requested that the consideration of the same be deferred for some two or three weeks, until the citizens of Wilmington had had an opportunity to discuss the bill as prepared by himself, and to point out their objections to the same.

I know that Mr. Rountree desires that the people of Wilmington shall have a full and fair hearing upon his bill, and am satisfied that he desires the bill that will best promote and protect the business interests of Wilmington.

I say this much in simple justice to Mr. Rountree, without committing myself for or against the bill submitted by him.

Yours, truly,
HENRY A. GILLIAM,
Member Com. Counties, Cities and Towns.

GAME OF JUVENILE BASE BALL.

Played by Second Teams of W. H. S. and C. F. A. Yesterday Afternoon.

The second teams of the Wilmington High School and Cape Fear Academy played an interesting game of base ball on the Hemenway school grounds yesterday afternoon, in which the W. H. S. team was victorious in a score of 9 to 4.

Mr. Russell Foster was umpire and Mr. Platt Davis was scorer.

The following is a roster of the teams and their positions:

C. F. A.	Positions.	W. H. S.
Spence	c.	Moore.
Green	p.	King.
Fredericks	1st b.	Chadwick.
Banks	2d. b.	McLaurin.
Peschau	3d. b.	McIntyre.
Woodbury	s. s.	Holt.
Meares	l. f.	Smith.
Myers	c. f.	Schulken.
Davis	r. f.	Hancock.

Small Fire Yesterday Morning.

An alarm of fire was sent in yesterday morning at 11:45 o'clock from box 19. The Department responded and located the fire in the one-story frame building, No. 815 Campbell street, owned by G. T. Dixon, col. The fire originated from a spark and the damage was slight and covered by insurance.

Rheumacide is not recommended for the cure of every ill; it does not cure everything. But it is a certain cure for rheumatism, and is a fine blood purifier and laxative. †

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Suffrage Amendment Discussed at Length in Democratic Caucus.

WORK IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Many New Bills and Resolutions Introduced—Committee Appointed to Examine State Treasurer's Books. Laws Concerning Insane.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, January 27.—During the morning hour twelve petitions were presented in the House to day, and forty-one new bills and resolutions were introduced. Fifteen of the most important bills on the calendar were passed on third reading and six on second reading.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Rountree, of New Hanover: To allow any township to vote on road tax, and to provide that tax so voted shall be applied to such township.

By Julian, of Rowan: To provide separate quarters for white and colored convicts at work on roads.

By Boushall, of Wake: To allow agents of educational institutions to use free passes.

By Leatherwood, of Swain: To compel parties petitioning the Supreme Court for re hearing of causes to execute bond to secure judgment, and for summary relief by the Supreme Court in entering judgment against surety when judgment is affirmed.

By Russell of Carteret: To authorize commissioners of Carteret county to apply surplus funds to payment of floating debt.

Among the bills passed were the following: To examine the books of State Treasurer; to establish a dispensary for Jackson, Northampton county; to ratify and approve the charter of the South Carolina and Georgia Extension Railway Company of North Carolina (this road is to be 140 miles long, capital stock $750,000, it was formerly the Ohio River and Charleston Railway; to incorporate the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railway—General Hoke's road from Bakersville to Lincolnton; to amend Chapter 68, Public Laws of 1897, by inserting Robeson county—the law is in regard to registration and probate of crop leins; to incorporate the Beaufort and Pamlico Railway; to give Caswell county four additional commissioners in order to restore white supremacy there; to unite Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railway, successor of the Virginia and Carolina Railway; to incorporate the Bank of Elizabeth City; to incorporate the Inter State Telephone and Telegraph Company, Julian S. Carr, Geo. W. Watts and others, stockholderf; to levy a special tax in stock law territory in Nash county.

The Speaker appointed as a committee to examine the Treasurer's books, in accordance with a resolution passed by the House: Messrs. Currie of Moore, Johnson of Johnston, and Petree of Stokes.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Willard, of New Hanover, for one day, on account of sickness.

In the Senate.

All bills introduced in the Senate were of local importance only. Among those passed were the following:

To amend the charter of Winston; to allow citizens of Rutherford to levy a special tax; to amend Chapter 134, Laws of 1891, relating to the lease of turpentine orchards; to authorize commissioners of Forsyth county to levy a special tax; to amend Chapter 34 of the Code and Chapter 181, Laws of 1889, relating to physicians—the act of 1889 allowed every doctor practicing medicine prior to that time to get license whether he had a diploma from college or not, and the time for application for and granting of such license is extended up to 1892. The bill passed to-day requires that an applicant for license must have a diploma from a medical college and such clerical acquirements as the State Board of Physicians may deem necessary.

Laws Concerning the Insane.

Dr. Murphy's bill revising, amending and consolidating the insane laws of the State, was again taken up, and the clause providing that the criminal insane shall be incarcerated in the penitentiary at Raleigh met with the usual opposition, being severely condemned by Senator Brown, who announced his intention to fight it to the bitter end. Objection was also raised by Senator Travis to the inebriate department at Morganton. He declared that it was sufficient for the asylum to care for the unfortunate insane and that it was not within the bounds of its duties to provide for those who came to grief through their own weakness.

The Suffrage Amendment.

At the Democratic caucus to-night the Suffrage Amendment was discussed at length, but no conclusion was reached. Another caucus on the subject will be held next Wednesday night.

The Amendment, which is practically the Winston bill with the property qualification left out, was reported to the caucus by Mr. Rountree. It was discussed by Messrs. Connor, Craig, Justice, Travis, Glenn, Winston and others. Though no conclusion was reached, it is practically certain that the bill will be adopted as reported. Only minor changes will be made.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. Jas. H. Cook, of Maxton, is registered at The Orton.

— Miss Lucy Wright, of Norfolk, is now the guest of Miss Stella Devine. She has been visiting Miss Clark for some weeks past.

— Miss Della Clark, one of the fairest and most popular members of Wilmington society, went to Tarboro yesterday to visit friends.

— Miss Loise Wright, of Norfolk, who has spent several weeks in this city, the guest of Miss Clark and Miss Wiggins, left last night for her home, much to the regret of a wide circle of friends.

— Mr. M. B. Spier, superintendent of the third division of the Southern Bell Telephone system, who has been here the past several days on business connected with the Wilmington Exchange, left yesterday for Asheville. Mr. Speir's headquarters is Charlotte.

— Miss Rosa Bailey, of Winston, who has been in the city the past several weeks, the guest of Miss Octavia Boatwright, will leave this morning for her home. Miss Bailey has a host of admiring friends here, who hope to welcome her back for another visit very soon.

BAPTIST BOYS' BRIGADE.

Met Last Night and Divided Into Two Companies—Officers Appointed.

At a meeting of the Baptist Boys' Brigade held last night, it was decided for the sake of convenience to divide the Brigade into two companies, designating them as Company A and Company B, the last named being composed of the younger members of the organization.

Capt. Whitney last night organized the second division of the Brigade by appointing the following officers to serve for the ensuing term:

Captain, Alf. Jewett; First Lieutenant, L. King; Second Lieutenant, Junius Prempert; First Sergeant, John LeGwin; Second Sergeant, Robert Barnes; Third Sergeant, L. Whitney; Quartermaster Sergeant, Dan Brothers; First Corporal, D. Chadwick; Second Corporal, C. Wescott.

Captain Whitney also made the following appointments for Company A, which were deferred from the last meeting:

First Corporal, W. King; Second Corporal, D. Marshall; Third Corporal, Ben Merrill; Fourth Corporal, F. Irving.

The Brigade now has sixty-five members and is well organized.

Church Notices.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

The Seamen's Bethel: Regular religious services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Seamen and rivermen are especially invited. All welcome.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., pastor. Divine service at 11.00 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. Sunday school at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8.00 P. M. Seats free.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets, Rev. F. H. Farrington, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Weekly Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

Fifth Street M. E. Church, South, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor. Services at 11 a. M. and 7 30 P. M. every Sunday. Sunday School at 3 30 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7.20 P. M. Wednesdays. Public invited to all these services.

First Baptist Church, corner of Market and Fifth streets, Dr. Calvin S. Blackwell, pastor. Eleven A. M.: "Conversion of Saul of Tarsus." At 7 30 P. M.: Second talk to Young People—"Character, and How to Build It."

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, Rev. A. D. McClure, pastor. Preaching at 11 A M. and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath School at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8.00 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Rev. P. C. Morton, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society every Wednesday night. Sewing School Tuesday and Saturday at 3.30 to 4.00 p. m.

Bladen Street Methodist E. Church, southwest corner of Bladen and Fifth streets, Rev. B. B. Ginbreth, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Weekly Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend these services.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. A. P. Tyer, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 8.15 p. m. Sunday school at 4.30 p. m. Experience meeting at 10 a. m. in the lecture room. Weekly Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend these services

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD STALK CUTTERS FOR SALE

By J. C. McCaskill, Maxton, N C.
Also, fine Building lots.
January 19th, 1899. ja 14 2w

N. F. PARKER.

Furniture, Furniture Novelties

No. 17 S. Front St.

Any Sideboard, Go-cart, Baby Carriages, or Parlor Suit goes this week for ACTUAL COST for spot cash.
If not convenient to pay cash I will sell on reasonable terms at as close prices as you can get elsewhere for the cash. ja 22 tf

For any kind of GOOD SHOES Call on Us.

We can generally suit even the most fastidious customer.
Be sure and see the "JENNESS MILLER" at $3.50
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 3.00
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.50
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.00
These are the BEST SHOES MADE, at the prices, for Ladies' wear.
The W. L. Douglass Gent's Fine Shoes are "Beauties." Try them also.
We have a limited number of beautiful SEASON CALENDARS. Call for one with your purchase. Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.
ja 26 tf

A HUCE JOKE

is always relished, just as our exquisite sauces, Chow Chows, Pickles and relishes of all kinds that we keep will make you relish your cold meats, soups or oysters when your appetite fails you. Our fine Farina, Flaked Tapioca and Plum Pudding, or any other choice morsels in our high grade stock of goods are appetizers that will whet the palate.

FRESH EGGS to day, 18½c per dozen. And just to start you over our way, we will now make you a price of 25c per pound for the BEST TABLE BUTTER.

Two 2 Tom to 8, 7c can; three 2 Tomatoes, 5c can. A choice lot of N. C. Hams only 11c per pound.

Let us hear from you with an order.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,
H. F. KING, MANAGER.
'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.
ja 28 d

TO BOOKKEEPERS

Another lot of those fine

Flat Opening, Close Rule Ledgers and Journals

just received. A full line of Blank Books, adapted to any business. Office supplies of every kind, from a pin to a REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

REMEMBER our guarantee to duplicate any order you send abroad. We will pay the freight.

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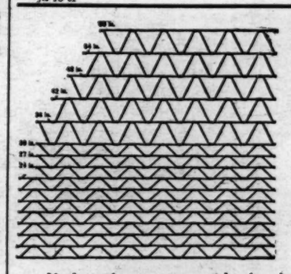
ja 15 tf



The Hartman Woven Wire Fencing

IS THE STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE and CHEAPEST FENCE MADE.

It is strong enough to be used without base boards. Made of heavy Galvanized Steel Wire.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
ja 15 tf Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

The Long and Short

OF IT. WHEN IT COMES TO FITTING A MAN, THERE ARE NO TWO MEN ALIKE IN FORM. THEREFORE AN ARTIST IS NECESSARY. WE CAN PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTE IN QUALITY, STYLE, FIT, WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL, AND GIVE STYLE TO THE POOREST FORM.

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO SEE OUR LINE OF SUITING AND TROUSERING BEFORE BUYING.

OUR LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS IS STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE.

M. H. CURRAN,
ja 15 tf 107 Princess street.

Pure German Kainit

1000 bags German Kainit.
2500 bags 13 per cent. Acid.
2100 bags Gibbs' H. G. Guano.
1500 bags Navassa Guano.
1900 bags W. G. & Co. Guano.
1000 bags Golden Belt Guano.
1500 bags Tobacco Guano.
1000 bags Powers & G. Guano.
1000 bags Truckers Guano.
100 bags Muriate of Potash.
100 bags Nitrate of Potash.

Shipments from Wilmington or Charleston.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
ja 26 tf Wilmington N. C.

Coffee, Coffee.

199 Bags Coffee.
1700 Barrels Flour.
500 Bags Peanuts.
543 Barrels Molasses.
794 Bags Corn.
300 Bags Meal.
131 Barrels Sugar.
25 Bales Pee Dee Plaids.
20 Bales Rockingham Sheeting.

Also, Rice Straw, Hay, Canned Goods and all other goods in my line.

D. L. GORE,
ja 21 tf

Two Car-loads

Horses and Mules just received and are for sale as cheap as they can be bought in any market. A full supply kept on hand at all times.

F. T. MILLS,
Corner Second and Princess streets. H. L. Fennell's stables. ja 13 tf

Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 19TH, 1899.

To all whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, purchasers of the property, rights and franchises of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, that the same was purchased for and on behalf of a corporation under the name of the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company, created pursuant to the laws of the State of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, and that the first meeting of the stockholders of said Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company will be held in the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, on Saturday the fourth day of February, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock M.

H. WALTERS,
R. F. NEWCOMER,
For Themselves and Associates, Purchasers.
ja 20 td

New Spring Goods

ARE ALREADY ON EXHIBITION AT

Johnson & Fore's Store.

SUCH AS

Embroideries, White Goods, Ribbons and Laces.

THEY ARE ALSO SHOWING A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF WASH FABRICS. MANY THINGS ENTIRELY NEW THIS SEASON.

Be sure to examine

THEIR STOCK OF

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

ja 24 tf

"We Are the People"

Who have for sale 2000 bushels Texas Red Rust Proof

SEED OATS.

We have sold for ten years the well known brand of

"Q" FLOUR,

and guarantee the quality even and never changes—and has given universal satisfaction

Vollers & Hashagen,

Wholesale Grain, Provisions, &c.
ja 22 tf Nutt street, Wilmington, N. C.

DWELLING FOR RENT.

HOUSE on northeast corner Tenth and Princess streets, four rooms and kitchen. Everything in good order. Apply to
D. O'CONNOR,
de 13 tf Real Estate Agent.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28.

ENGLAND'S CATSPAW.

In an article published in the *North American Review* for this month, opposing expansion, Andrew Carnegie refers to the United States as "England's catspaw," in carrying out the programme for annexing the Philippines. Any one with two grains of ordinary sense, who reads the speeches of the annexation advocates, the editorials of the English papers and the utterances of representative Englishmen, will see at once the aptness of that characterization, although it may be humiliating to American pride. But it is an unvarnished truth bluntly spoken by a Scotchman who loves England, but in this case speaks like an American in behalf of his adopted country, which he has more reason to love than he has to love England. He still loves England well enough to spend at least half of his time there and in Scotland, where he has his summer home.

In the article to which we refer he gives his reasons for so characterizing this country, reasons showing why England interested herself through her papers and public men in urging the United States to assume sovereignty over the Philippines. For some time English statesmen have been sensible of the fact that England stands isolated among the nations of Europe, has not a friend among them, and that there is not one of them that would not seize the first opportunity to strike and humiliate her if they thought they could do it successfully, or if circumstances favored a combination of powers by which it could be done. But none of them dare to challenge her to battle because none of them is a match for her singly on the sea, and the complications between the nations are such that each feels that if it became embroiled with a powerful foe others would take advantage of it. It is this and the formidable sea-power that England wields in her fleets of war ships, that out-number all the others combined, that has prevented the gauge of battle being thrown down 'ere this. England knows that full well and she knows that these conditions will not always last, for other nations, preparing for the future, are adding to their fleets of fighting ships, which compels her to add to hers, to retain her superiority in this respect; but she cannot keep on building more ships all the time and hence she has been planning to win an ally upon whom she may count to aid her in her schemes and help her fight her battles when other nations become bold enough to summon her to battle.

Having partitioned Africa, the commerce-seeking and territory-grasping nations of Europe are reaching out for Asia and there they meet as rivals. England already has interests, and most valuable interests, to protect there. She is adding to them, and in doing so her interests will conflict with those of Russia, France and Germany. She has held her own there and made some advances simply because the other nations could not combine against her, because they have conflicting interests, but if these were out of the way they would not combine because they are not yet prepared to meet a nation so formidably equipped for naval warfare, and that is probably what the conflict in the East will be when it comes.

To be prepared for this conflict when it comes, she feels the necessity of having a friendly nation on which she could rely, and hence began during Mr. Bayard's term as Ambassador at London, to talk nice things for Americans and to manifest a warm interest in America, all of which was reciprocated by the Ambassador, who became even more English than Englishmen became American.

The war with Spain gave Englishmen the first good opportunity they had to show more than lip interest in this country and hence they were not slow to make it apparent that they "sympathized" with us in that war, a sympathy which did us good only in so far as it made other nations very careful as to the extent they meddled or let their sympathy for Spain carry them. There is little doubt that the manifestation of partiality for this country by Englishmen gave ground for the belief that there was a mutual understanding, and that if they became actively offensive to America they would become involved with England, too, and would find themselves with an uncomfortable war on their hands, and hence they let us alone and let us do our will with Spain, although their inclinations were decidedly the other way.

As the price of this sympathy, or as a recognition of it in other words, and if the service thus rendered by England, England expects that we will show our appreciation by adopting her colonial policy, and her methods, by taking and holding the Philippines as she would seize and hold them under similar circumstances, with the understanding, of course, that there will always be an "open door" to her,

When we have done that, we must keep a naval force on that side to protect these posessions, and no insignificant naval force, either, for it must be strong enough to cope with other powers, and that means that we must necessarily become an ally of Great Britain and a supporter of her schemes in the East, which further means that we must take a hand not only in the politics of that side of the earth, but also in its wars.

A pretty strong hint of this is given in the following extract from speech by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Queen's Council of Ministers (pretty high authority) recently at the annual banquet of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce: It reads:

"We have come to feel with the Americans that ties of friendship and common sentiment, equally with ties of common interest, bind us to a common policy in the world. Alone among the nations of the world we have viewed with active sympathy the prospect of the entrance of the United States upon a more active part in the politics of the world, feeling, as we do, that the aims and objects which will animate the future of the United States will not be dissimilar to our own, that the interests of the United States will mainly, if not wholly, coincide with ours and those of our colonies, and that the sympathy so deeply felt and so strongly expressed on our part has made the responsibil ty equally felt on the other side of the Atlantic."

It doesn't require any extraordinary penetration to see through this. If America walks into the trap, catches on to annexation, and plants the flag to stay in the Philippines, the English planners will have accomplished their purposes, have secured an ally that they can use to good purpose, and we blindly become as Mr. Carnegie expresses it, "England's catspaw"—not a very creditable role for the United States to play.

MORE BUTLER BUNCOMBE.

Senator Butler is heavy on buncombe. That's what inspired his proposed amendment to the pension act, providing for pensions for Confederate soldiers. It didn't strike the responsive chord he thought it would and therefore he withdrew it, but before doing so took advantage of the opportunity to make another buncombe speech in which he threshed straw thirty-five years old which had been threshed clean many a time before Mr. Butler dreamed of warming a seat in the U. S. Senate.

In this speech he simply repeated truths that had been asserted time and again by representative men from the South on both floors of Congress, and when he was doing so he was merely chewing the air and talking to no purpose. He was not vindicating the South for the South having been vindicated by much abler men and much more respectable authority needed no vindication at his hands, and he was therefore simply posing as a self-constituted vindicator, and time killer by resuming the agitation of a question which a generation ago, when he was hunting birds with slingshots and not men with guns, was settled by the logic of events if not by the logic of justice. If Mr. Butler had reached his maturity then it might have been different, but he hadn't and therefore it is rather out of date for him to be indulging in his belated oratory now. A little buncombe is tolerable occasionally; the trouble with men of Mr. Butler's calibre is that they bank too much on it, and make us tired.

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND.

The sudden death of Hon. A. H. Garland in Washington, Thursday, was a shock to his numerous friends throughout the country. He was a true and steadfast friend of the writer. Forty years ago we knew him, then a young lawyer of twenty-eight, in Arkansas, where even at that early age he stood in the front rank of his profession. Entering the field of politics, his rise was almost phenomenal. He was Governor of Arkansas, represented his State in both Houses of the Confederate Congress, was United States Senator, and Attorney-General under President Cleveland. He was also tendered an appointment on the Supreme Court bench, which he declined. In every public position he held he discharged his duty with distinguished ability and unswerving integrity. But it was in his private life that his virtues shone most conspicuously. As son, husband and father his devoted affection and tender care were characteristic of his charming nature. Peace to his ashes.

ADULTERATED FOODS.

The North Carolina Experiment station is pursuing investigations and making analyses of various articles of food sold in this State to ascertain the extent to which adulteration is practiced, and according to its reports there are very few articles that are not adulterated more or less, some of them fearfully so, which is especially so of the lower grades and cheaper articles, adulteration being one of the cheapening means adopted. Some of these, although fraudulent, are not harmful. Such, for instance, as wheat flour, when it is adulterated with corn flour, but when it is adulterated with ground clay or stone, as is often the case in some States if not in this, it is quite another matter. Ground coffee mixed with peas, or parched barley or oats, &c., doesn't hurt anybody, but when mixed with other ingredients, steeped in preparations to give them more of a coffee flavor, it is quite another thing.

And so on with a large number of food articles used in our households; if they are not absolutely injurious they are at least gross frauds upon the purchasers, who think they are purchasing one thing and being taken in with another.

The cruelest thing about this is that the poor are the greatest sufferers, because the poor are compelled to buy the cheaper, or most commonly adulterated articles, while the wealthy or well-to-do may purchase the highest and least adulterated grades. But how the people are to be protected from these frauds is not so clear. There are few States that have not stringent laws against adulteration, but still it seems to be universally carried on.

BRIBING LEGISLATURES.

We referred a couple days ago to the scandalous developments in the contests over United States Senatorships, as strongly supporting the demand for the election of Senators by a popular vote. The rumpus was ended in the West Virginia Legislature a few days ago by unseating Democrats enough in one House to give the Republican candidate, who, we are told, is "a very rich man" the two votes he needed to elect him.

An investigation of bribery and corruption charges is now going on in California, where the finding is that there has been bribery by both sides, but that there is not positive proof enough to warrant an indictment by the grand jury. Men who do that kind of business are generally smart enough to do it through tools and in a roundabout way that they can't be reached by law. The trouble in California seems to have been that the bribes by neither side were large enough or numerous enough, and consequently there has been no choice and no probability of one at this session. The solons who were holding out for higher bids have, apparently, at least, been knocked out by these exposures.

But Montana capped the climax of gaiety when one of the Senators arose (Thursday) and held up a wad of $30,000 which had been given to members for their votes, but who wouldn't stay bought and turned the money in. This is almost incredible; not that so much money should have been thus invested, but that the solons turned it in and didn't hold on to it. But perhaps the discovery that these bribes were paid had a good deal to do with shucking out the money. This isn't the first time this wad incident has happened, but it is the first time we remember of so much money having been in the wad.

These scandalous methods of electing Senators are not calculated to largely increase popular respect for that august body known as the Senate of the United States.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Greenville *Reflector*: There is getting to be much talk now of the establishment of a Dispensary and, as has already been announced, the movement is on foot to make application to the General Assembly to pass such a law for this country.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Up to this time the State Treasurer has paid out pension warrants amounting to $106,000, the amount allowed for pensions is $120,000. The payment of these claims began on December 1st last and the warrants are being presented this year more rapidly than on former years.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mr. A. L. Williams of South Clinton, lost his barn by fire last Thursday night, including all his corn and forage. The fire caught in a shuck pen late at night and its origin is unknown. —— News reaches here of some excitement in Keuansville Monday night over what seemed an effort on the part of negroes to liberate from jail David Murphy, a negro, who was arrested upon charge of burglary in Florida. The effort was futile, however, its promoters being frightened away, and Murphy has been taken back to Florida for trial.

— Kinston *Free Press:* It is estimated that the farmers of Lenoir county have about 3,000 bales of cotton which they are holding for higher prices. About 7,000 bales have been sold so far this season.—— The preliminary examination of Mr. J. G. Tilghman, on the charge of seducing Miss Alice Wallace, under promise of marriage, was held before J. G. Cox, J. P., yesterday at the court house. The examination commenced at 11 A. M and continued until 6 P. M. About a dozen witness were examined. Mr. Tilghman was put under $1,000 bond to appear for trial at the next term of superior court. Mr. S. H. Loftin stood his bond.

— Scotland Neck *Commonwealth*: Mr. J. T. Gwaltney, foreman for the Gray Lumber Co. at Neal, died last of hemorrhagic fever, aged about 40 years. He had remained at the mill all summer while all other persons engaged there left during the warm season. He contracted malaria which resulted in death.—— It seems from reports that come in from several directions that there is getting to be right much small pox in this region. Besides the cases near night Knight's, elsewhere mentioned, it has been reported that there is a case not far from Aulander and one near Palmyra, and a suspicious case was reported near Tillery. Dr. J. C. Hill wrote three days ago that he did not think it small pox, but news has come since that Mr. J. A Norfleet, who had experience years ago nursing the disease, thinks the case in question is small pox.

— Greensboro *Record*: Some extraordiary good legal talent has been secured by the dispensary managers and work is moving along with a vim, people being placed in every township in the county securing signers to the petition. —— The young man in jail under a charge of forgery says his name is Link not Dunn. He has sent a blank bond to his father in Davidson county asking him to sign it in the sum of $500, that he may get out of jail. A gentleman from Lexington says he knows the Link family and that he does not think the bond can be made out, the father not being a man of means and therefore unable to justify in this amount. It is now learned that Link, in addition to trying to pass a check in Reidsville purporting to be signed by S. A. Kerr, also tried to pass one signed by Johnson & Dorsett for $105.50, but slipped up on it as he did on the other.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The walking delegates are said to be considerably worried over the condition of the Georgia textile workers whom they induced to go out on a strike. The walking delegates seldom thinks of such things until it is too late.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— Things are looking so squally in the Philippines that there should be a distinct understanding that Spain is not to get her $20,000,000 until she delivers the goods.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— More than $850,000,000 worth of the exports of the country last year were the products of the farm, and in the aggregate they held first place in the country's foreign commerce. The tariff has been patting itself on the back for the commercial expansion, but it seems that, after all, it is chiefly the unprotected farmer who is carrying the flag around the world.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— Government and people, in war and peace, are swindled egregiously in everything they buy: Our flour is mixed with Indian corn meal, and various white earths; our meat may be only "embalmed beef." Everything we eat may be, and probably is, some deleterious compound; everything we drink is more or less doctored; and we are cheated in quality, price and quantity in an attempt to assert a counterfeit wisdom over the real wisdom of our fathers, and to enable impostors to enjoy the laws of that irresistibly impel them to every expedient to chouse us from the cradle to grave.

TWINKLINGS.

— Bill—"She said her face was her fortune." Jill—"Poor thing!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— Etta—"Are Mr. Popkins and Miss Hickup engaged to be married?" Anita—"No, they're simply engaged."—*Roxbury Gazette.*

— Mrs. Outertown—"Oh, Henry! our new cook is a star!" Outertown (fervently)—"If she only proves a fixed one!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

— "I wonder why Quigley never brings that pretty girl to the theatre any more—have they quarreled?" "Nope, Married."—*Baltimore Life.*

— "Papa," said Sammy Snaggs, "the paper says that a phantom party was given last night. What sort of a party is that?" "Oh, it's some sort of a ghost of a show," replied Mr. Snaggs.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

— Family Docter—"You must let the baby have one cow's milk to drink every day." "Very well, if you say so, doctor," said the perplexed young mother, "but I really don't see how he is going to hold it all."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Ethel—"Why, what's the matter, Gertrude?" "Oh, nothing. Only Jack and I had a quarrel the other day, and I wrote and told him never to dare to speak or write to me again—and the wretch hasn't even had the decency to answer my letter."—*Punch.*

— A Useless Wish—"O," sighed the poetic lady, "had I the wings of a bird!" "Don't!" protested her husband. "Don't wish for the wings of a bird. If you had them some other woman would probably be wearing them on her hat before the season is over."—*Washington Star.*

THE SLIP READERS.

ALERT MEN WHO LIVE BY THE MISFORTUNES OF OTHERS.

They Are Always on the Lookout at Police Headquarters and Know How to Act Upon the Information Which Comes In Constantly Over the Wires.

The policemen of this city hold a conspicuous place among the working forces of undertakers, insurance companies, doctors and half a dozen other professions. Not a day passes but that many policemen assist certain professions in a business way, although they do the work involuntarily and in the direct line of their duty.

At the central office of police in Mulberry street, down in the basement, in that part of the building where the click of telegraph instruments is the only sound to be heard day and night, there is a curious little cul de sac hallway. It is such an out of the way place that a person might go through the big building any number of times without coming upon it. There is not much to see, even when you do find it, but there is no department in the building which forms the starting place for more activity than this little spot. It is scarcely more than 3 feet wide, inclosed on two sides by dirty walls and on the third by a partition, half of which is of glass. Beyond this partition there are two wires, strung close to the glass, and on these wires, so that they can be seen from the hallway, are always pinned a number of slips of paper. It is these slips of paper that bring people to the dingy hallway and that have made the place familiar to thousands these many years.

When a sightseer goes through police headquarters, if he is taken into the telegraph room, his guide may casually point to these bits of paper. If he does he will merely say:

"And those are the slips."

"Slips?" the visitor repeats. And the guide will go on: "Yes; when anything happens throughout the city and a policeman makes a report to his station, it is telegraphed at once to headquarters, and a slip of the occurrence is posted there in the window." Ten chances to one the visitor never asks anything more about the slips. He listens while his guide tells him that there are seven telegraph operators constantly on duty, that at least 1,000 messages a day are received and sent to and from the various precinct stations, but the "slip box" doesn't seem to him to play an important part in these matters. And yet it does, for there are half a hundred people who make a living by merely reading these slips and telling other people what are on them.

When the visitor enters the headquarters building, he will notice a number of young men standing near at hand. They are always about somewhere and never appear to have much to do. They are the slip readers. First are those who look out only for slips having reference to fires. Every time an alarm is sent in from any part of the city a slip is hung on one of the slip box wires, telling the number of the box from which the alarm has been sent. Shortly after that another slip tells the location of the fire and the amount of damage done. The slip readers employed by various fire insurance companies of the smaller sort, by fire adjusters and by companies that insure furniture are on the alert in a moment. They take a copy of the slips and in a few minutes are out of the little hallway telephoning the matter to their employers. The information they convey immediately starts a dozen men on a run for the scene of the fire. They go to look after damaged property or secure a right to adjust the losses. If the place which has been burned was not insured, there are other men who are soliciting insurance, while the house is yet burning, against its ever burning again.

There are other slip readers who pay no attention to fire reports; but, let the slip of an accident be posted, and they are right on hand. When a man falls and breaks his leg or is struck by a cable car or a wagon and injured slightly, some people might be foolish enough to think that was the end of him for some time. Not a bit of it. The slip readers are after injured men in a minute. There are certains lawyers whose agents are always near the slip box waiting to notify the lawyer the moment there is an accident case, so that some one may be sent forthwith to the injured man to tell him he is entitled to heavy damages for the injury done to him. Even if he only falls on the sidewalk he is told that some one should pay him damages. Then there are the small accident insurance firms whose agent at once notifies them from the slips that another man has fallen and should be seen so as to offer him the opportunity of receiving insurance money in case he should fall again.

The time was, and not very long ago, when the slip readers took copies of the slips and reported them once or twice a week. But that time is gone; the age is entirely too progressive for such methods, and now the contents of the slips must be telephoned within a few minutes of being posted in order that business may be transacted without delay.

There is another class of slip readers for all sudden deaths. People who die in their offices, or in the street, people who are killed or die in any manner that makes it the duty of the police to report, are all looked after. In such cases it is the duty of the readers for undertakers to watch the slips and notify their employers.

People who sell household goods on the installment plan have the slips watched for them carefully. This is where the fire slip readers come in again. People who are burned out must buy more furniture, and the installment man, notified by the slip reader, is on hand with his pictured catalogue, and any family can be burned out in the morning and have an entirely new outfit in the afternoon without the slightest trouble.

Besides these there are a dozen other businesses that employ the readers and the market of readers is beginning to be overcrowded. Some of the readers make a good living, working for a dozen or more people at the same time and getting on an average of $2 a week from each. They are energetic workers, and are always on the lookout for new customers for their slips.—New York Recorder.

A Pie Hint.

The great annoyance of people who are baking fruit pies comes from the loss of the rich sirup of juicy pies. To prevent this take a strip of muslin one inch wide and long enough to go around the pie and lap. Wet the cloth in cold water and lay it around the edge, half upon the pie and half upon the plate, pressing it on either side. When the pie is taken from the oven, remove the cloth. This will be found a success.

Improvements upon a patent in France may at any time be made by the inventor upon the payment of a small fee.

Not an Easy Task.

A nursery governess in an English family of affluence must be a young lady of considerable educational attainments. She must have a good knowledge of English and French, be able to teach the elementary rules of arithmetic, write a good hand, be quick at needlework, and in addition be kind and conciliating in disposition and make up her mind to endure all the annoyances, drudgery and fagging which the charge of young children impose.

Benevolence Street.

In Canton they name streets after the virtues, as here they are named after persons. Thus there is a street called Unblemished Rectitude, a Pure Pearl street, a street of Benevolence, and another of Love.

A form of clothing known as knee cuffs is said to be used quite generally in France by all classes during the winter. It is a woolen cuff for the knees, much the same as in England is worn around the wrists.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Try it. R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THACKERAY'S BIRTHPLACE.

Failure of Efforts to Find the Exact House In India.

Sir William Hunter's book on "The Thackerays In India" calls out in The Athenæum from W. F. Prideau an interesting letter relative to the house in which the novelist was born and his ineffectual efforts to find it:

"The publication of Sir William Hunter's delightful book reminds me that about ten years ago, being then resident in Calcutta, I made a vigorous effort to discover the house which had been honored by the birth of the greatest writer who has shed luster on the Anglo-Indian body, in view to a commemorative tablet being placed upon the building by public subscription. In this effort I was warmly seconded by the late Mr. Robert Knight, the editor of The Statesman, who in the issue of that paper for Sept. 2, 1887, devoted a leader to the subject, and by several other friends.

"Notwithstanding our exertions we failed to discover the house in question, the records neither of the secretariat nor of the municipality affording any clew. I ascertained that the assessment papers of the house tax did not extend further back than 1836, while the first Calcutta daily, the Calcutta Journal, was not established by J. Silk Buckingham till four years after Richmond Thackeray's death. My researches, however, enabled me to collect some interesting information in connection with the novelist and his father, and among my notes I find an exact record of the dates on which Richmond Thackeray entered on his various public employments.

"Thackeray was christened in St. John's church, the old cathedral, and I give below a copy of the baptismal register, which has not, I think, hitherto appeared in print:

"'Date of Baptisms.—1812, January 8d.

"'Name and Age of the Baptized.—N. B. S. Son, D. Daughter.—William Makepeace, born 18th July, 1811. S.

"'Name and Situation of Parents.—Richmond Thackeray, Esqr., of the Civil Service, and Anne his wife.

"'By Whom and Where Baptized.—The Revd. J. Ward, D. D.'

"Seeing that Richmond Thackeray apparently held the appointment of judge of Midnapore at the date of his son's birth, and that a period of nearly six months elapsed between that date and the baptism, we are almost led to the conclusion that the boy was born not at Calcutta, but at Midnapore, and that his baptism was deferred until his father received his Alipore appointment. Tradition has, however, so persistently declared that the birth took place in Calcutta that I do not feel venturesome enough to dispute it. It is quite possible that the records do not give the date on which the father's deputation to Midnapore ended."

An Ingenious Defense.

An old darky was brought before a southern magistrate not long ago accused of stealing a neighbor's chickens when the nights were dark and no one stirred abroad. The old man put up a long but weak argument, seizing upon every possible straw to support his defense. The evidence was too strong, however, and matters were rapidly approaching a climax that meant a month of idleness in the town jail. The thought of this and the attendant ignominy stirred the old darky to a point where he did nothing but splutter out:

"'Pon my honor, jedge, I'ze—er—I'ze didn't done take 'em."

At last the judge grew tired and was about to sentence him when a broad smile illumined the darky's face as he cried out:

"I'ze got it, jedge. I'ze can prove an alibi 'bout dem chickens."

"Well, what is it?" exclaimed the judge.

"You see, jedge, no poor colored man could take dem chickens at nighttime."

"How's that? What do you mean?"

"'Cause, jedge, dey's nothin but roosters at night, an de charge am dat I took chickens."

The ingenuity of the defense won the day.—Harper's Round Table.

Charity Coaxers.

Bad dinners, balls and bazaars are, said Lord Salisbury, in a tone of regret, at a meeting in support of the east London church fund, the means by which subscriptions to hospitals or great works of benevolence are coaxed out of the average man. There must be something wrong in the feeling of the laity, he thought, which made these devices necessary.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	7	@	7¼
Standard	7½@		7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	13½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½@		6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½@		5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	23
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	49	@	50
Virginia Meal	50	@	52
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½@		11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½@		10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	11	@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 75	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@		8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	70
Car-load, in brgs—White		@	46
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	90	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾@		2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 35
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	10 50	@	11 00
Rump	10 50	@	11 00
Prime		@	10 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—standard Gran'd	5⅝@		5¾
Standard A		@	5¾
White Extra C	5¼@		5¾
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@		4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	10	@	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 41½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 41 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.35 per barrel for Hard, $2.40 for Dip and $2.40 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm, at $1.15, $1.20; tar steady, $1.00; crude turpentine steady, $1.40, $2.90, $2.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	49
Rosin	1,070
Tar	431
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year.—99 casks spirits turpentine, 986 bbls rosin, 345 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅞c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 7-16	cts.	℔
Good Ordinary	4 13-16	"	"
Low Middling	5 7-16	"	"
Middling	5⅞	"	"
Good Middling	6 3-16	"	"

Same day last year middling 5¾c.

Receipts—464 bales; same day last year 535.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 45 to 55c per bushel of 28 pounds; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c; Spanish, 70@80c.

NORFOLK, January 26.—Farmers' market: fancy, 3c.; strictly prime, 2¾c.; prime, 2½c.; common, none offering; Spanish, 77½c bushel. Advance caused by scarcity of shelling stock.

CORN—Firm, 42½ to 47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25, seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Money on call steady at 2½@3 per cent., the last oan being at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2¾@3 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills at 484¾@485 for demand and at 482¾@483 for sixty days. Posted rates 483½ and 485½. Commercial bills 482. Silver certificates 59½@60½. Bar silver 59¼. Mexican dollars 47. Government bonds steady; State bonds strong; Rail road bonds irregular; U. S. 3's, 107⅝; U. S. new 4's, registered, 128½@129½; do. coupon, 129½@130½; U. S. 4's 112@112½; do. coupon, 112¾@113½; do. 2's 99½; U. S. 5's, registered, 111⅝@112½; do. 5's, coupon, 113@114; N. C. 6's 130; do. 4's, 104 bid; Southern Ry 5's 106¼. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 72½; Chesapeake & Ohio 29¾; Manhattan L 116¼; N. Y. Central 135¾; Reading 23¼; do. 1st preferred 62½; St. Paul 129; do. preferred 168; Southern Railway 13⅜; do. preferred 48⅞; American Tobacco 146¾; do. preferred 139; People's Gas 117½; Sugar 133½; do. preferred 112½; T. C & Iron 47½; U. S. Leather 7⅜; do. preferred 73¼; Western Union 96½.

N

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans	$639,383 50	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts secured by collateral	10,480 58	Surplus	70,000 00
Overdrafts unsecured	377 33	Undivided profits	19,564 01
U. S. Bonds (at par)	95,600 00	Circulation	40,950 00
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Deposits, U. S. Treasurer	$ 50,000 00
Due from appd reserve agts	$156,143 52	" from banks	190,307 20
Due from other Banks	$165,220 57	" Individuals	666,503 36-906,769 56
Cash on hand	65,178 97-386,542 16		
Total	$1,162,983 57	Total	$1,162,983 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98.
Total deposits	$678,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	76,100	89,500

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. de 7 tf

WHAT BETTER CHRISTMAS PRESENT COULD YOU GIVE A CHILD THAN A DEPOSIT IN

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Results if you Deposit Something Each Week.

$ 1	a week for 5 years you will have	$ 286
$ 2	" " " " "	$ 572
$ 3	" " " " "	$ 858
$ 4	" " " " "	$1144
$ 5	" " " " "	$1430
$ 6	" " " " "	$1860
$15	" " " " "	$4290
$ 1	for 10 years	$ 637
$ 2	" " "	$1274
$ 3	" " "	$1911
$ 4	" " "	$2548
$ 5	" " "	$3185
$10	" " "	$6370
$15	" " "	$9555

de 23 tf

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R. R. P. Oats tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES. Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.

o 12 tf

S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.

OFFERS FOR SALE

FLOUR. RIB SIDES. D. S. PLATES. PURE LARD. LARD COMPOUND STAR LYE. MENDELSON'S LYE TOMSON'S LYE. CRACKERS. PIC-NIC CHEESE. SUGAR. COFFEE.

Rust Proof Oats. September Mullets.

se 1 tf

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS THIS WEEK.

Fish and Fish Roe,

Butter and Cheese, Mixed Nuts, Cocoanuts, Cakes and Crackers.

CANDIES—In Penny goods, Fancy Mixed and Stick. Get our prices before buying.

no 30 tf

FOOD FOR THOUGHT AS WELL AS

at The Unlucky Corner

Webb's Cream Corn.....10c per can
Standard Tomatoes (3 lb can)..08c per can
London Layer Raisins.....10c per lb
Nice Peeled Peaches (3 lb can) 12 1-2c per can
The finest old Government Java Coffee (raw) in town.
The highest grades of Roasted Coffees on the market.
The best Tea for $1.00 in the city—Oolong or Gunpowder.
Buckwheat and Maple Syrup.

S. W. SANDERS.

ja 20 tf

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request

IT MUST BE TRAINED.

THE REASON WHY MEMORY IS SO OFTEN ACCUSED OF TREACHERY.

Clergymen's Dependence on the Text of the Service—Actors Anxious to Avoid Memorizing Whenever Possible—The Prompter In German Theaters.

One of the accusations most frequently brought against that convenient faculty known as memory is that it is treacherous. While pretending with every appearance of honesty to be its owner's faithful servant, it is merely awaiting a particularly awkward moment, say the critics, to betray him ignominiously. It is unquestionably true that modern memories, the best of them, are degenerates when compared with the ancient ones. If the task of perpetuating Homer's "Iliad" and "The Arabian Nights' Entertainment" now depended wholly upon some one's ability to memorize those long productions, it is quite safe to assume that the next generation would hear them in an exceedingly abridged form.

But the fault of its present weakness cannot be laid altogether at the door of memory itself. That is probably still capable of performing vastly more than it ever does at present, but, like all servants, it must be trained and then kept up to its work. Whether on the whole this is worth while is another question. It would undoubtedly be most convenient on many occasions to recall things at will, without any written assistance. But considering the time in which we live, when everything worth remembering is printed, or can be without much trouble, there is little real need for much memorizing. The majority of people prefer to be dependent upon books and notes rather than to convert their heads into storerooms, the stock of which is likely to be considerably jumbled up and, at least in part, rubbish.

It is a peculiar fact that a speaker who is accustomed to rely upon some outside aid to his memory, even though he may, by much repetition, have learned the words by heart, is almost always thrown into confusion if the usual aid is suddenly withdrawn. Episcopal clergymen who have read the services of the church for many years are good examples of this. Most of them confess to the worst of verbal memories. Although they actually know the whole susbtance of the ritual as well as they do their own names, they have grown so used to reading it that the absence of the familiar printed lines would drive words and ideas completely out of their heads. Many of them are "slaves of the book" down to the shortest portions of the service, not even venturing to recite the Lord's Prayer without the text at hand. Not infrequently this absolute dependence is the cause of odd delays and mistakes.

There is a certain clergyman who has, however, a precisely opposite method. For one thing he has memorized the marriage service so perfectly that he never refreshes his mind on any point by reading it, and, in fact, does not even have a book within reach. This latter practice often appears like tempting fate to those who hear him, and many a guest has speculated, as he listened, upon what would happen if the minister's memory suddenly played him a trick.

On the stage a similar state of affairs may be found. It might be thought that since they are required by the nature of their work to memorize so much, actors would find the task an easy one in time, and would not object to a trifle more or less of it. But this is not so. As a rule they never learn anything which there is a possible chance for reading. If a few lines are to be spoken behind the scenes or anywhere out of sight of the audience, the actor has a copy of them and saves himself the trouble of committing the passage to memory. All stage letters read by actors are fully written out, and the player, in spite of the number of times he has repeated the words, could not do so without the paper before him to save his life. Reading with a view to remembering the exact words and reading without any such purpose are two entirely different operations.

Mrs. Kendal, however, does not believe in the customary way of managing the letter business. She insists upon having any member of her company under such circumstances get the letter by heart, so that in case the proper piece of paper should be lost any blank sheet might be instantly substituted and the difference never be detected.

In a German theater, where it is usual to produce a large number of plays changing the bill every two or three nights, the work of the actors would be exceedingly hard but for the extraordinary method of prompting which is employed. Instead of standing in the wings and rendering his services only on the rare occasions when some actor forgets his lines, the prompter sits in a hood, like that at the Metropolitan Opera House, directly in front of the middle of the stage. The hood looks somewhat like an exaggerated footlight, and its shape serves to throw back the prompter's voice toward the people on the stage. Sitting here he reads the whole play through from beginning to end, keeping just a line ahead of the actors. Such a process sounds as if it would be extremely confusing to every one in the play, but they have accustomed themselves to depend upon this support. The rather low monotone in which the prompter reads is not audible to the rest of the house, except sometimes to those in the first row or in the stage boxes. At the opera the prompter generally repeats the first words of each line of the air during the performance.

Singers are as much averse as actors to learning what may just as well be read. M. Castelmary, who sang behind the scenes, the part of the dragon Fafner in "Siegfried," did so entirely from his notes, and Miss Schilling, the voice of the bird, follows the same method.—New York Tribune.

Bronze.

It is found that the addition of a very slight quantity of phosphorus to the other constituents of bronze produces great changes in the qualities, materially increasing the strength and ductility. A good alloy is produced by the combination of from .2 to .3 per cent of phosphorus with a mixture of copper and tin in the proportion of nine to one, but the amount of phosphorus varies in different qualities all the way from .03 to .8 per cent. In the process of manufacturing, phosphor tin, containing a definite known amount of the phosphorus, is added to copper—a process which gives a fairly good control over the composition of the resulting alloy even when the final percentage of phosphorus is very minute. The tensile of cast phosphor bronze is from 17 to 22 tons per square inch.—New York Sun.

His Love.

Billings—Come, now, do you really believe he married her for love?

Holdman—To be sure. The kind of love that the Bible says is the root of all evil.—Boston Transcript.

Gladstone's Doings and Undoings.

Mr. Gladstone began as the defender of the Irish church; he ended by demolishing it. No one ever opposed more vehemently the extension of British influence in Egypt, but it was under his government we bombarded the Alexandrian forts, fought the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and reduced Egypt to the condition of a British satrapy. He was the most conspicuous advocate of peace with Russia when Lord Beaconsfield was in office, until Constantinople was in danger. Five years later he left office, after having brought us to the very verge of war with Russia for the sake of Penjdeh. One year he clapped Mr. Parnell into prison, the next he proposed to make over to him the government of Ireland, and then again he deposed him from the leadership. Yet he was always consistent and anxious for his consistency. Circumstances alter cases, and Mr. Gladstone was not above being taught by events.—W. T. Stead in Review of Reviews.

Home Influences.

Each one of us is bound to make the little circle in which he lives better and happier; each of us is bound to see that out of that small circle the widest good may flow; each of us may have fixed in his mind the thought that out of a single household may flow influences which shall stimulate the whole commonwealth and the whole civilized world.—Dean Stanley.

HAS NO FEAR OF SNAKES.

Maryland Man Who Allows the Most Poisonous Reptiles to Bite Him.

The only man in the world who does not fear a snake bite and upon whom the venom of serpents apparently has no effect is William F. Witmer, whose home is in Wolfsville, Md. His performances with copperheads, rattlers and vipers are a constant source of wonder and amazement to all who know him, and even to his lifelong friends there is a large element of mystery about the man and his strange power over snakes.

He takes great pride in this respect, and when among strangers it is a favorite form of amusement with him to hunt up some ugly looking specimen of the serpent family—the more deadly the better it fits his purpose—and to let the reptile sink its venomous fangs in his bare arm or hand.

Recently, while on a visit in the mountains of western Pennsylvania, a half dozen spotted vipers were found in a bunch under a stone. Rolling up the sleeve of his coat until his arm was bare to the elbow, Witmer proceeded with his other hand to take the largest and ugliest looking viper by the tail, and shaking him apart from the rest of the snakes, swung him about until he was thoroughly enraged. He then allowed the viper to sink its teeth in his arm.

Then one by one the other vipers were picked up and allowed to seize the arm until there were a full half dozen of the spotted, writhing things hanging from Witmer's flesh and winding themselves about the arm in a very frenzy of rage. When the spectators were sufficiently horrified, the man took the snakes one by one by the tail and shaking them loose from his arm, killed them by snapping them like the lash of a whip.

For the rest of the day no one would have been surprised to see the man drop dead at any moment, but, on the contrary, he seemed among the liveliest of the party. There was no swelling of the arm nor any numbness of the flesh, the only trace of the exhibition being a number of tiny red spots on the arm, which looked as if a needle had punctured the flesh. Those were the marks of the snake's fangs.

Witmer himself says of the strange peculiarity which he possesses that it is something inherited from his ancestors, one in each generation back as far as he knows having had this same immunity from the poison of venomous reptiles. "I do not try to explain it," said he. "All I know is that I have no fear of snake bites, and although I have been bitten hundreds of times, I never felt the slightest ill effects from any of them.

"It is only a pastime for me to hunt and catch the most deadly serpents, and a peculiar feature of it is that once a snake has bitten me I have no difficulty in taming it. In fact, at home I have a number of pet rattlers and copperheads which know me and will come when I call them just like a dog. I seem to have the same power over animals and have yet to meet the first wild animal I cannot tame."—New York Herald.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.

It Is Not a Bed of Roses For the Young Man Who Begins Reporting.

I hate to see a bright young man enter the newspaper business if he can find anything else to do. The calling of a reporter has its allurements, but they are overbalanced by its demands on him. To be a successful reporter a man must be made of iron—he must have a constitution tough as sole leather, a heart of steel and a brain in every part of his anatomy. He must expect an up hill fight always, and must be strong. He must devote himself to labor, to application and to persistence.

Journalism is the hardest life a young man can lead, and always staring him in the face is the knowledge that the prizes are few. To be the editor of a metropolitan daily is an achievement compared with which going to the United States senate or being governor of a state is child's play.

I know smart men who have been reporters for 40 and 50 years and will remain such till they die. If they had given the same amount of application and attention to almost any other business, they might now be independent. The average reporter writes his life away making the reputation of his paper. In impersonal journalism he is never heard of outside the office. In personal journalism he becomes an Ishmaelite. The world is against the reporter, and he is against the world in that he is constantly fighting to get what the world does not want him to have—news.

The day is coming when some bright man will write a history of "the faithful," and they will be the newspaper reporters. It has ever been a wonder to me that reporters are so faithful to their employers. I have never known a reporter to betray a trust. Out all day, out all night; ordered hither and thither in rain, blizzard, fog and ice; filling up on "beef and"—one meal at Delmonico's, the next at Oliver's; today reporting a sermon, tomorrow running down a murderer; in the afternoon interviewing a president, in the evening writing up a fire; dancing at the Waldorf and identifying a corpse at the morgue — these and a thousand other things call him to duty, and he is always there ready to do his best for his paper.—New York Press.

Traveling With Profit.

That "the dunce that goes to Rome" is not always the superior of "the dunce that stays at home" is shown by the following anecdote from Mr. A. J. C. Hare's "The Story of My Life:"

Gibson, the eminent English sculptor, used to relate with great gusto something which happened to him when he was traveling by diligence before the time of railways.

He had got as far as the Mont Cenis, and while crossing it entered into conversation with his fellow traveler, an Englishman, not an American. Gibson asked where he had been, and he mentioned several places and then said, "There was one town I saw which I thought curious, the name of which I cannot for the life of me remember, but I know it began with an R."

"Was it Roncigilone," said Gibson, "or perhaps Radicofani?" thinking of all the unimportant places beginning with R.

"No, no. It was a much shorter name, a one syllable name. I remember we entered it by a gate near a very big church, with lots of pillars in front of it, and there was a sort of square with two fountains."

"You cannot possibly mean Rome?"

"Oh, yes, Rome! That was the name of the place."

Color Effects In Food.

Daintiness and an attention to color effects in serving food are what make the daily eating delicate feasting. Cold tongue at luncheon, for example, becomes a pleasure to sight as well as taste when served with cucumber and aspic jelly. Arrange the slices of tongue on a platter in the form of a Maltese cross. On each piece lay neatly a slice of cucumber which has lain in a French dressing for 15 minutes and cover the cucumber with aspic. The combination produces tongue salad. The pink of the meat with the pale green of the vegetable and the amber of the jelly is thoroughly good to look upon.—New York Post.

Commissioner's Sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PENDER COUNTY.

By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Pender county, rendered in a certain special proceeding therein pending, in which Caroline Robinson, I. H. Lamb, W. J. Moore, M. L. Bordeaux, Lizzie Bowden and others are plaintiffs and Ida Lee kins, Forester Larkins and Willie Larkins who appear by their guardian, W. T. Bordeaux and B. C. Bordeaux, Freddie Bradshaw and others are defendants, having for its object the sale of the lands described in the petition for partition among the tenants in common, the undersigned, as Commissioner appointed for that purpose will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door, in Burgaw, on Monday the 6th day of February 1899, at 12 o'clock M., all of the lands and real estate belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Thankful Miller, aggregating 1,769 acres and consisting of five different tracts, as follows: About 610 acres on Oppress Creek adjoining the lands of I. H. Lamb and others, about 643 acres on Long Creek adjoining the lands of H. W. Herring and others, and about 280 acres on Rizow Creek in three tracts adjoining the lands of Jno. G. W. Collins estate and others. (See petition for full description.)

Terms of sale cash on confirmation of report.

W. D. GRAHAM, Commissioner.

J. T. BLAND, Attorney.
BURGAW, N. C., January 4th, 1899.
ja 7 D&W 1m fa

TELL

All Your Neighbors About the Wonderful New Constitutional Cure for

RHEUMATISM.

The remedy is a Vegetable Compound, Extracts of Roots, Herbs and Barks; no Opiates. Purifies the blood and drives out the poisonous acids that cause the disease. Cures 98 per cent. of the patients. The name is

Rheumacide,

and it Kills Rheumatism.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price $1.00 per bottle.

ja 10 1y tu th sa

A BUCKET SHOP!

But not the kind that is generally meant by that term.

. . . We handle Buckets of all Sorts and Sizes

For all sorts of uses.

We can also supply you with EVERYTHING in the HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING line at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

WE MAKE

Jobbing a Specialty.

GET OUR PRICES.

J. W. MURCHISON.

ja 25 tf

Morris Bear & Bros.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods,

Notions, &c.

119 PRINCESS STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock and get our prices before placing their orders for

SPRING GOODS.

ja 5 tf

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.,

114 North Front St.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, TINWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

PLUMBING,

TIN AND METAL WORKERS.

de 31 tf

A. D. BROWN'S CUT PRICE SALE

On Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Ladies' and Children's Union Suits will be sold

At Cost.

Ladies' Capes and Jackets. Children's Jackets. Blankets and Comforts at Cost. Remnants of Brussells, Extra Super Carpets and Mattings.

A lot of Lace Curtains, one and two pair of a kind. Some extra nice things in this way, such as Irish Point, you can get at a Bargain.

Window Shades.

Just received a full line of Shades in various widths, colors and quality.

LACE CURTAIN STRETCHERS.

A. D. BROWN,

ja 22 tf No. 29 North Front Street.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

Has finished taking stock and we find that we have done an unusually good year's work, and we take this opportunity to extend thanks to our many customers. We find that we have a very large stock on hand, which we wish to reduce. We would like to ask your attention and comparison to the following prices:

One yard wide Bleaching for 3½c per yard. Androscoggin Bleaching, 1 yard wide, 10 yards to each customer, 5c—one week only. Fruit of the Loom for 6 cents. A lot of Brown Sheeting, 1 to 20 yards in piece, 2½c per yard by the piece. Monro Sea Island Sheeting 4½c per yard. Nice line of Dress Ginghams, good colors, good goods, at 5c per yard, worth 8c. A lot of Double-fold piece goods at 10c per yard. Heavy Winter Dress Goods. Will give 10 per cent. discount on my close cash prices.

A lot of pretty Braid and Gimp at 2c per yard. Dress Buttons 3c per dozen. Very pretty selection.

Pretty yard wide Percale, 5c per yard. Calico, 1,000 pieces just received, for the Spring trade, from 2½c to 5c per yard.

Table Oilcloth at 12c per yard this week.

Men's Heavy Weight Underwear, of which we are making a special sale. If you need any goods in this line please give ours a look.

We have a large stock of Ribbons, which we wish to reduce, and will sell for 2½c per yard next week. A lot worth from 5c to 10c extra. We have just received our new stock of Embroidery, which we bought at a very low price for cash. We will sell from 2c to 25c per yard. Lots of styles from which to select.

We have a big lot of Ladies' Hats to close out. Fine French shapes and flats, 25c.

Special sale of a lot of Jackets and Cloaks. Less than half price, from $1 up. Capes from 50c to $5.00.

Remember to bring your card with all cash purchases. We give away free a lot of valuable presents. For a $5.00 purchase a set of glass dishes or a dozen tumblers. For a $10 purchase we will have a photograph enlarged life size, for yourself or your friends.

We have more goods than we have ever had and we want your trade. Come to Wilmington's Big Racket Store for bargains in all lines. Front street, opposite The Orton.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.

ja 22 tf

Carrying Coals to Newcastle

Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best, and every one in Wilmington knows that

Our Coal is Clean

and well screened, high grade and perfectly satisfactory, and you Can't Beat Us on Prices Anywhere.

WM. E. WORTH & CO.

no 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:00 P. M. Laurinburg 6:23 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:30 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:43 A. M., Raleigh 3:35 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:55 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., and Atlanta 8:20 A. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 9:50 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:00 A. M. Arrives Monroe 5:45 A. M., Wadesboro 6:51 A. M., Hamlet 7:43 A. M., Sanford 9:52 A. M., Raleigh 11:13 A. M., Weldon 2:50 P. M., Portsmouth 5:20 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9:05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12:05 noon.

Train 408—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:20 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:14 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 6:53 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 408—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Shelby 11.37 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:20 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M. Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:18 P. M., Monroe 9: 0 P. M.

Train 409—Leave Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 9:30 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:55 P. M., Raleigh 2:00 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:20 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. ja 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 20 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 28 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	2 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 12 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 41 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 59 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 33 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 53 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 53 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	6 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 55 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent. no 22 tf

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C., AND GEORGETOWN, S. C. Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, January 21
ONEIDA.....Saturday, January 28

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, January 21
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, January 28

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Tuesday, January 24
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, January 31

No passenger boats.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. ja 20 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Rasmont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secreta ian 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect Jan. 15, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11 19 A. M., Warsaw 11 58 A. M., Goldsboro 12.06 P. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.58 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.32 P. M., Petersburg 6.23 P. M., Richmond 7 20 P. M., Norfolk 8.55 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.10 A. M., Philadelphia 3 5 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 3.10 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.34 P. M., Warsaw 8 43 P. M., Goldsboro 9.45 P. M., Wilson 10.38 P. M., †Tarboro 7.04 A. M., Rocky Mount 11 35 P. M. Weldon 12.59 A. M., †Norfolk 10 25 A. M. Petersburg 2 35 A. M., Richmond 3.23 A. M., Washington 7 01 A. M., Baltimore 8 23 A. M., Philadelphia 10 35 A. M., New York 1.08 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Wacca maw 4.55 P. M., Chadbourn 5.28 P. M., Marion 6 34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.57 P. M., Columbia 10.30 P. M., Denmark 6.12 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M. Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 6.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston †1.02 P. M., New York *9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4 30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3 21 P. M., Warsaw 4.12 P. M., Magnolia 4.38 P. M.

DAILY 9.40 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 Light, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12 09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.40 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., †Norfolk 2.30 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 8.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.30 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.56 A. M., Magnolia 8.09 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.36 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M., Columbia 6.50 A. M., Sumter 8.15 P. M., Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A. M., Chadbourn 11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.13 A. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland neck 5.08 P. M., Greenville 6.37 P. M., Kinston 7.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.59 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. m., Weldon 11.33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 A. M. and 11 00 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.05 A. M.; arrives Smithfield, N. C., 8.10 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 A. M.; arrives Goldsboro 10.35 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 9 30 A. M., 3.40 P. M.; arrives Nashville 10 10 A. M., 4.03 P. M., Spring Hope 10.40 A. M., 4.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 11 00 A. M., 4.56 P. M., Nashville 11 32 A. M.; 5.25 P. M., arrives at Rocky Mount 11.45 A. M 6.00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11.40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Returning, leave Clinton

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28.

LARGE TRANSACTIONS AND BUOYANT PRICES.

An Outburst of Speculative Interest in Cotton, Wheat and Other Staples. Industrial Activity.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Bradstreets of to-morrow will say:

The apparently steady rise in the tide of general business has been diversified this week by an outburst of speculative interest in a number of staples, notably cotton and wheat, which heretofore have registered steady gains on actual consumptive demand rather than on the development of marked bullish speculation. Large transactions and buoyant prices have been features in these staples, and signs are not wanting that sympathetic though smaller movements in a number of other lines are either under way or contemplated.

Exceptional Industrial Activity,

particularly in the iron and steel trades, is another feature of note, and here, too, price advances are all but general, reflecting so far as can be seen chiefly the urgency of consumers' requirements, the claim in fact being made that speculation has not as yet entered into the buying in this branch of industry. The same claim, however, can hardly be made as regards a number of movements toward consolidation in this and other industries, where, in fact, the movement toward combination is described as approaching a virtual craze. In the regular channels of distributive trade, conditions continue, in the main, satisfactory, the volume of Spring orders at most markets being reported as larger than in any recently preceding year at this time. While it is hardly possible to fix the entire responsibility for the

Bullishness in Wheat and Cotton

upon the movement which so far has proved so successful in stocks, the claim is freely made that considerable profits realized in the stock market have sought expression in the channels of staple food and textile distribution. Color is given to this claim by the fact that the situation in actual wheat shows but little change from recent weeks. It is true that the tendency to pare down alleged official estimates of Russian crops and some weather reports from the West have been more encouraging to the holders of actual wheat but the magnitude of the outburst of new buying, shared in by former persistent shorts in wheat, alone, hardly explain the activity in this market which has resulted in the highest prices reached since the collapse of the Leiter deal. Activity in demand for nearly all classes of iron and steel is reflected in advances for nearly every class of pig iron and in steel billets, rails, wire and plates. Announcements of a large number of consolidations and combinations, projected or under way, are also a feature.

In the domain of other metals, notably copper and tin, speculation and actual demand alike make for higher prices.

Confidence in Spring Business.

Better reports are received from the lumber trade in a number of cities, and all the old advances are maintained, with confidence in the outlook for Spring business.

Some improvement in the dry goods trade is to be noted at Eastern points, notably Philadelphia and Boston, where advances in cottons are maintained.

Wool, though firm, is slow of sale, and finished products, with the possible exception of dress woollens, do not move as freely as hoped for; a feature this week, in fact, being the very low prices announced by some manufacturers.

Business failures are fewer in number, aggregating 246, against 352 last week. 288 in this week a year ago, 326 in 1897, 393 in 1896 and 312 in 1895.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Strong Opposition to the Measure—Committee Abandon the Idea of a Regular Army of 100,000 Men.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 27. — The opposition to the army re-organization bill on the Republican side of the House has become so strong, that to-day Chairman Hull, after Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, one of the floor leaders of the majority had threatened to vote to recommit the bill, decided it would be wise in order to insure its passage, to abandon the idea of providing directly for a regular army of one hundred thousand men. He announced on the floor that the committee would offer amendments to reduce the number of enlisted men to about 60,000, but lodge in the President's discretion, the authority to increase the army to a maximum of 100,000. These amendments have been prepared. They provide that the President may, in his discretion, enlist only sixty men in the infantry companies and sixty in the cavalry troops.

By the terms of the bill there are to be thirty infantry regiments of ten companies each with a strength of 145 men, and twelve regiments of cavalry of ten troops each with a strength of 106 men. This discretion, if the President would exercise it, would reduce the number of enlisted men about 31,000 and practically leave intact the organization provided for in the bill so far as officers are concerned. How far the proposed modification will rally the opposition remains to be seen.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, also took a prominent part in the fight to-day after the general debate closed and declared that the purpose of the bill was to have an army of 100,000 either by direct authority or the President's discretion, and he declared his purpose to fight to the bitter end the machinery which was being forged for a colonial system.

The whole debate to-day was spirited and so intense was the struggle when the bill was taken up for amendment under the five minute rule that the first section had not been completed when the House recessed at 5 o'clock.

The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were $2,144,768,474; per cent. increase 66.9. Exclusive of New York, $658,507,921; per cent. increase 32 3.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects, and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. †

STRONG GROUNDS FOR RATIFICATION

Senator T. C. Platt's Speech on the General Subject of Expansion.

PLAIN, CLEAR, POSITIVE DUTY

To Complete the Withdrawal of Spain's Sovereignty and to Assume Its Obligations—Anti-Expansion Resolutions—Pension Bill Passed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Particular interest was manifested in the Senate to day in a brief speech delivered by Senator T. C. Platt, on the general subject of expansion. Senator Platt took for his text the anti-expansion resolution offered by Senator Vest of Missouri, but in the course of his speech merely touched upon the constitutional question involved in the proposed declaration.

Senator Platt took strong grounds for the ratification of the treaty, holding there was nothing in the constitution to prevent the United States from acquiring foreign territory. Continuing, he said: "The disorder now existing in the Philippine islands, to which Senators who are opposing the treaty may well afford to consider how far they are contributing, the unwillingness of the armed natives to accept American sovereignty, does not constitute in my mind the slightest ground on which to base a vote against the present arrangement. On the contrary, it affords a new reason why our action should be the more prompt and unanimous. No Senator has had the hardihood to suggest that we shall now return these islands to the Spanish government and no other disposition of them than that i consistent with a vote not to confirm the treaty.

Our Benevolent Intentions.

"Imputations have been made upon the purposes of those who advocate the assumption by the United States of Philippine sovereignty which can scarcely be genuine. All this talk about forcing our government upon an unwilling people, all this eloquent invocation of the spirit of the declaration of independence, is far and away from any real point that concerns the Senate in this discussion. No Senator can suppose that there exists an American statesman who approaches the consideration of the Philippine problem with any other than the most benevolent intentions concerning the Filipinos and their future. There are reasons why the natives of these islands after their experience with Spanish misrule should misunderstand the presence at Manila of an American army, but there is no reason why an American Senator should misunderstand it, and no justification of his course in misrepresenting it. He knows that there is no American in all this broad land who wishes any other fate to any single native of the Philippine islands than his free enjoyment of a prosperous life. He knows that close in the wake of American rule there would come to the Filipinos a liberty that they have never known, and a far greater liberty than they could ever have under the arrogant rule of a native dictator. He knows, moreover, that it would be self-rule, the rule of the islanders, to the full extent of their capacity in that direction, and that each successive American President would welcome the time when he could recommend new leases of self-government to an advancing and improving people.

The Filipinos May Not Know

these things yet, but every American Senator knows them and puts himself and his country in a false position when, by attributing the spirit of conquest and aggression to those whose policy has rescued the Filipinos from Spain and would not rescue them from native tyrants, he encourages them to doubt the generous sentiments of our people. I do not say that these considerations are absolutely conclusive of our right and duty to assume the direct and exclusive government of the Philippines, for we have our own interests to think about; but certainly they forbid the use on this floor of any arargument which tends to imperil the safety of our troops at Manila or which adds one whit to the embarrassment of the administration in the trying situation by which it is confronted.

"Mr. President, I do not know, and I don't think any one else can know, just what ought to be done with the Philippine islands beyond this, that we ought as instantly as possible to complete the withdrawal of their sovereignty from the kingdom of Spain and that we ought ourselves to assume its obligations and prudently discharge them until we have had full opportunity in our counsels to determine their best disposition. This is all that the treaty of Paris proposes or imposes. It is all that the administration has at any time suggested. It is no more than a safe and conservative policy advises. It is no less than our public obligations require. It is a plain, clear, positive duty. It is one of those duties that are not to be got rid of by evasion nor even by denial. It would remain after you had rejected the treaty.

"It lies in the nature of the situation. Your army, your navy and flag are at Manila. You can add to their dangers if you will. But their duty abides, and the will of the nation must be done"

Opposition to Expansion.

Before Senator Platt's speech, Senator Mason (Illinois) asked unonimous consent for a vote on his resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States not to attempt to govern the people of any other nation, next Friday at 1 o'clock. Senator Carter, Montana, objected.

A like request was made by Senator Hoar with respect to his resolution declaring that the Filipinos ought to be free and independent.

Senator Carter again entered an objection, expressing at the same time his regret at what he regarded his duty in entering the objection.

Senator Carter understood, he said, that the resolutions pending in the Senate on the expansion question had been presented as texts upon which Senators would base remarks. He thought it proper that the several resolutions lie on the table until late in the session, in order that all who so desired might submit remarks upon them.

The following resolution was offered by Senator Sullivan, of Mississippi, who asked that it lie on the table:

"That the ratification of the pending treaty with Spain shall in no wise determine the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines, nor shall it commit this government to a colonial policy, nor is it intended to embarrass the establishment of a stable independent government by the people of those islands when conditions make such proceeding hopeful of successful and desirable results."

At the conclusion of Senator Platt's speech notices of speeches on the expansion question were given by Senator Money, Mississippi, for next Friday and Senator Chilton, Texas, for Saturday, February 4th.

Senator Fairbanks, Indiana, precipitated some discussion by a statement which he submitted at this point with respect to the anti-expansionist propaganda. He said that on Thursday certain clippings from agricultural newspapers from various parts of the country were inserted in the Record.

"There is a very systematic and subtle attempt to mislead the people of the country with respect to the question of expansion" said Senator Fairbanks, "and the agricultural papers are being used as a medium for this misinformation."

Senator Fairbanks said that he had been credibly informed that Senator Herbert Myrick, the editor of an agricultural journal at Springfield, Mass., had sent to agricultural newspapers throughout the country the letter of Andrew Carnegie to Secretary Wilson in opposition to expansion, and had urged them to print it and comment favorably upon it, the space in their papers to be paid for at the usual rates. He then read some of the communications sent out by those who were opposed to the policy of expansion, remarking in conclusion that he desired simply to put the Senate in possession of the information contained therein, without commenting upon it.

Pension Appropriations.

Under the arrangement concluded last evening consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill was resumed, Senator Gorman, Maryland, desiring to submit some remarks upon it.

After calling attention to the large amount carried by the measure—about $145,000,000, Senator Gorman said that notwithstanding the fact that 17 per cent. of our soldiers who had been and were still engaged in the war with Spain in tropical countries were suffering from illness that would make them proper applicants for pensions, no provision had been made in the pending measure for this increase in the pension roll.

At this point, Senator Gorman was interrupted by Senator Hale (Maine) who said that he had been informed by an officer of the army that if our troops were not recalled from Cuba before June or July at latest, the entire army on the island would be down with illness.

Continuing, Senator Gorman said that the war with Spain would swell the pension roll by at least fifty thousand names, if the troops were not recalled from tropical climes by the first of next September.

"Within three years from this date," said Mr. Gorman, in conclusion, "the pension roll will amount to $165,000,000 a year. If you add to that the cost of maintaining your army (a thousand dollars a man) the American republic will in the year 1900 expend more for its army and pensions than any other nation on the face of the earth. That is a fact which the American people will have to face and they ought to know, in advance, what is coming to them, if the schemes and projects that are being forced upon us are carried out."

After a short debate the bill was passed, and at 2.07 P. M. the Senate went into executive session.

At 4.50 P. M. the Senate resumed business in legislative session, the order of business being eulogies of the late Representative Cooke, of Illinois.

At the conclusion of the eulogies the Senate, at 5.15 P. M., as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT

For the Week Ending Friday, Jan. 27, 1899.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Jan. 27th:

	1899.	1898.
Net receipts at all U. S ports during the week.....	169,409	212,823
Total receipts to this date.....	6,611,831	6,480,105
Exports for week..	174,073	222,466
Total exports to date.....	5,075,448	4,525,732
Stock in all U. S. ports	1,080,948	1,262,137
Stock at all interior towns.....	604,875	581,881
Stock in Liverpool,	1,715,000	1,014,000
American afloat for Great Britain...	235,000	335,000

NEGRO TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Recommendation of the Chief Surgeon of That Department.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Surgeon General Sternberg has made public the report of Lieutenant Colonel O'Reilley, chief surgeon, department of Cuba, relative to the British method of caring for troops in the tropics. As a result, Dr. O'Reilley recommends that troops intended for Cuban service should be recruited in the South and be colored, with white officers, to a great extent. They should be sent in November after the rainy season. No improvement is needed in the ration and night service should be avoided.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Firm, With Improvement in Demand and Expectations of Higher Prices.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 27.—To-day's demand for cotton goods shows some improvement. Several liberal transactions were reported in staple cottons at agent's full asking prices, and orders from the general trade were more numerous. Denims continue to harden. Bleached cottons are very firm, with some disposition to look for further advances shortly. Print cloths were not offered and 2¾c was declined for regular cloths. Prints and ginghams were in moderate demand. There was a good demand for heavy woollens for men's wear at low prices. Dress goods steady with fair sales. Burlaps are strong and occasionally ⅛c higher.

FOR MISCEGENATION.

A White Woman and a Negro Sentenced in Savannah, Ga.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 27.—Jennie Moore, a white woman, age 19, who says her home is in Jersey City, N. J., and Trinnell Ellis, a negro, were to-day sentenced by Judge Norwood of the City Court, to the chain gang for miscegenation. There were three accusdtions, and upon each the court imposed $1,000 fine and one year in the chain gang. Later the sentence as regards the woman was suspended and she was given twenty-four hours to leave the State. The negro will have to serve his sentence. The woman says she is an army nurse, but was left behind when the troops went to Cuba.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

GENERAL EAGAN'S COURT MARTIAL.

The Trial Concluded, But Findings of the Court Are Not Made Public.

CASE MUST BE REVIEWED.

The Arguments for and Against the Accused—Claimed That He Had Lost His Mental Balance As a Result of Gen. Miles' Charges.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The case of Commissary General Charles P. Eagan, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and with conduct tending to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, is now in the hands of the court martial appointed to try him.

To-day the taking of testimony was closed and arguments of counsel submitted. The trial had lasted three days and consumed less than eight hours of actual sitting. A session be hind closed doors of an hour or so sufficed for the court to reach a conclusion and embody it in a report What the verdict was is altogether a matter of speculation, and, officially at least, will not be made public by the trial board, military regulations requiring that its findings shall go through prescribed channels and be kept secret until action be had and promulgated by the proper reviewing authorities.

In Defence of Eagan.

The testimony at the closing session of the court was directed largely to establishing the fact that the general had lost his mental balance as a result of the charges made against him by General Miles. His daughter and her husband told of the general's changed condition and intimated that they had great fears that he might at any time kill his accuser. Mr McKee, a lifelong friend, stated that at that time he believed him actually insane. The facts in this connection were brought out strongly by Mr. Worthington, in his efforts to show that General Eagan at times was wholly irresponsible.

Mr. Worthington began the argument for the accused, opening by saying that he contended that by the law of this country, civil, criminal or military, the defendant could not be called to account for what he said before the war investigating committee. He quoted from a number of high authorities to show that if the words spoken were pertinent and material to the cause in hand and were not objected to by the tribunal hearing the same, and were not malicious in character, the witness could not be held answerable.

Judge Advocate's Argument.

Col. Davis, the judge advocate, closed the argument. He said that he had no other idea from the beginning than that all the facts and the whole truth in this case should be brought out. He said that if the accused thought himself aggrieved by the statement of General Miles, he had a positive and sure remedy. He had a right to demand a court of inquiry, and he also had the undoubted remedy of resorting to the civil and criminal law. But he saw fit to ignore all these remedies and to take the matter in his own hand. He prepared with deliberation a statement, which he had read before the war commission, which was grossly insulting and an undoubted infraction of the army regulations as charged.

On the question of insanity the judge advocate stated that in all courts the language, in order to be privileged, must be pertinent to the issue; it cannot be slanderous or in violation of military regulations. This was the universal rule. The war investigating commission which has been created by the order of the President was an informal tribunal, necessarily so by reason of the great scope given to its investigation and it was not such a tribunal as could punish for contempt. It, therefore, might or might not receive any statement which might be presented. It this case it had returned the statements to General Eagan, declining to receive a paper of the character presented by the accused. He referred to General Miles' statement regarding bad beef and said that the commanding officers of fourteen regiments had declared the beef furnished to be unfit for use. Whatever the facts, this testimony could not be ignored. Although General Eagan had been criticised, so, he said had many other high officers in the army, the heads of bureaus and admirals of the navy. All had been more or less severely criticised, but they had continued to do their duty as men and officers.

Judge Advocate Davis spoke only about thirty minutes and as he concluded at 1.30 o'clock General Merritt declared the court closed and ordered the room to be vacated by all except the members of the court.

The Findings of the Court.

The court was in executive session for a little over an hour and in this brief space of time reached its conclusion, for it soon became known when the doors were re-opened that a verdict had been reached, or, in military parlance, the court martial had made its findings. The fact was confirmed by the announcement from the judge advocate that the court had adjourned without day. It can be recalled only to correct a fault in the proceedings, which is a rare occurrence.

In the regular order findings and proceedings must be carefully gone over by Judge Advocate Davis. He thought it was possible this afternoon to conclude his task to-morrow or Monday. He will place the papers in the hands of Judge Advocate General Loeber, whose duty it will be to make a most careful examination of every part of the record and findings with a view to the detection of any irregularities in the forms. Presuming that he finds all these things regular, he will forward the papers to the Secretary of War, with his endorsement, if he sees fit to, and the latter will act finally "by direction of the President," according to the form of practice adopted in Secretary Lamont's time. It is proper to state that it is possible for the papers to pass through the hands of General Miles at some stage in the proceedings, he acting also in the capacity of a reviewing authority, but this is not a uniform practice and there was a notable exception in the Carter court martial.

The Sixty-ninth New York volunteers departed from Huntsville, Ala., last night. The regiment will reach New York city Monday.

STAMP TAX OFF.

Blood Balm Co., the owners of the famous B. B. B. Botanic Blood Balm, for the cure of all skin and blood disease, have decided to pay the Internal Revenue stamp tax of 30c a dozen bottles on B. B. B. instead of advancing the price, as most manufacturers have done. This liberal and patriotic action on the part of the company will no doubt add greatly to the popularity of this famous remedy. †

SITUATION AT MANILA REGARDED AS CRITICAL.

Agoncillo, Representative of Aguinaldo, Pilipino Leader, Under Surveillance in Washington.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The officials at the State Department are mute respecting the treatment to be accorded Agoncillo, the representative here of Aguinaldo, although it is known that he has been under surveillance ever since his arrival in this city and it was learned that he was in correspondence over the cables with his chief, generally through some one of the Philippine juntas in Hong Hong, London or Paris, but whether any telegram has been actually intercepted cannot be learned There was good ground also for the belief that Agoncillo was receiving advice from certain persons inimical to the policy the President has adopted for the treatment of the Philippines question at this stage. This has been tolerated reluctantly by the administration, rather than to make open issue of what is still a case possible of adjustment.

Breach of Official Decorum.

The publication two days ago of what proved to be a very good abstract, with exact quotations, of the letter left the day preceding the publication by Agoncillo's secretary at the State Department, likewise was resented as a notable breach of official decorum. The first inclination of the officials after the publication was to get rid of Agoncillo, but officials were loath to take any action in advance of the Senate's passage upon the pending peace treaty, especially as action might involve passage upon certain legal and diplomatic points involved, as to which it is not desired to establish a precedent at this time. Administration officials believe the general tenor of the advices Agoncillo has sent his principals has been in the line of admonition to hold off from the acceptance of any terms from General Otis, in view of the prospect that the treaty of peace might fail in the United States Senate.

The Situation at Manila

is regarded as critical, of course, but the officials see no reason why they cannot command it, for a time at least. General Otis reported yesterday, in connection with some matters connected with the shipment home of sick Spanish soldiers, that he could hold out beyond a doubt until his reinforcements arrived, and added that as the news had reached Manila that the peace treaty will be soon ratified by the United States Senate, the effect upon the native element had been salutary.

General Otis was given permission to load some of these sick Spanish soldiers upon two Spanish steamers now at Manila or just due, leaving the terms to be paid to be settled upon the basis of the contract price to be paid by the War Department to the steamship line that secures the contract next week for the transportation home of all the Spanish soldiers in the Philippines.

Agoncillo's Statement.

Agoncillo authorized the following statement to-day concerning a published report that the government had intercepted dispatches from him to Aguinaldo in which he advised that the Filipinos would have to fight for their independence and that now was the time to act: "The statement is absolutely false and is calculated to excite feeling and animosity in this country and to prejudice the Philippine cause. No such telegram has ever been sent by me and for that reason no such telegram could have been intercepted."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Decree of the U. S. Circuit Court for Sale of the Road.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, January 27.—Judges Goff and Morris, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day handed down a decree for the foreclosure sale of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, under the consolidated mortgage, and appointed Messrs. A. S. Dunham and Arthur L. Spamer special masters to make the sale.

The property is to be sold as an entirety and the sale is to be made on sixty days' notice, to be given by the special masters. The special masters shall accept no bid less than $25,000,000. If reorganization of the road can be effected it will not be sold.

WARM WIRELETS.

Emperor William yesterday received the birthday congratulations of his family and household, and held a reception.

Senatorial dead-locks continue in the Legislatures of Wisconsin, Utah, Montana, California, Washington and Nebraska.

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court of New York, declined to accept Joseph Neil Campbell as a bondsman for Fayne Strahan Moore.

Senator Quay gained a vote yesterday by the absence, without a pair, of Senator Higgins, of Schuylkill, Democrat, who is ill with pneumonia at the Harrisburg hospital.

The New York conference held to adjust the cotton rate situation in Atlanta and Athens, Ga., did not complete the work. Some progress was made, but the matter is still under consideration.

The Business Men's League of Philadelphia, offers rewards aggregating $35,000 for information leading to the discovery of purchase or attempt to purchase the vote or influence of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Senator Pritchard has given notice of an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appropriating $10,000 to gather information concerning Confederate cemeteries and as to the number of Confederate dead buried in private cemeteries.

Boucicault and His Hair.

Boucicault for a number of years used to dye the little fringe of hair he had, and it generally took on all the hues of the rainbow, much resembling Tittlebat Titmouse's experience in coloring his hair.

I was standing in front of the Union Square theater one day after rehearsal with the late Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and Joe Polk, writes Owen Faweett, and we were arguing the question who should "buy," when along came Boucicault, as chipper as ever. Of course he must stop, ask all the news and have a chat, for he was a most entertaining man and well worth listening to. On his preparing to leave Polk said, "Mr. Boucicault, I do not wish to insult you, but I wish to congratulate you on one thing."

"Not a bit of it, my boy," said Boucy. "What is it, Polk?"

"I see that you have given over dyeing your hair or what little hair you had, and you do not know how much better it makes you look."

"Yes," said Boucicault, "I have found out one thing, and that is in all the years I have been foolish enough to paint my hair I was only deceiving one person, and that one was myself. Good day, boys."—Detroit Free Press.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled For in the Wilmington Postoffice January 27th, 1899.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Kate Bonis, Lizzie Burnett, M J Bardeaux; Mamie E Davis; Annie L Elids; Henrietta Foy; Isabella Johnson; Leonora Fennell, Mary Lida Faison; Louise Hancelas; Ida Messenger; Lusier Perdy, Adla Pearsall, Foy Pierce, Emma Patterson, Sarah Potter; Della Singletary, Fanny Shorden, Lettie Swain; E Y Wooken; Leamer Smith.

MEN'S LIST.

Joe Adams, Willie Almon; Abram Bishop, Abram Bryant, Frank M Baker, William Buckhan, W H Boney, Burr Stokes & Co; Bayard Duncan; J L Grantham; J A Hair, L W Hill, Willie Herring; O C Lawrence, Hugh McLens; Fred Neff; David Porter; B Row; J P Queen; G H Sharrer, Henry W Smith; G W Thomas, James Topy; Edward W West, E W Ward.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Jno Gilliam.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

WM. H. CHADBOURN, Postmaster.

THE FIREMEN WILL PROTEST.

They Do Not Favor Representative Rountree's Bill Abolishing Exemption.

Mr. James W. Monroe, of the old Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 1, has inaugurated a movement looking to a general meeting of all the members of the old volunteer fire department, the purpose of which will be to protest against the enactment of a bill recently introduced in the House by Representative George Rountree, abolishing all exemptions.

It is well known that members of the fire department, who have served for five years, are exempted from all jury duty, and the bill, as introduced, will take away this exemption, if it becomes a law.

A meeting has been called, the place to be named later, for Monday night, to which all members interested are invited. A vigorous protest will no doubt be made against the passage of the bill.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—264 bales cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 5 barrels rosin.

W., C. & A. Railroad—57 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 63 barrels rosin, 192 barrels tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—15 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 331 barrels rosin, 27 barrels tar.

W. & N. Railroad—107 bales cotton, 14 casks spirits turpentine.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—2 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 160 barrels rosin, 75 barrels tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—7 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 475 barrels rosin, 77 barrels tar.

Schooner Minnie Ward—12 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 36 barrels rosin, 60 barrels tar.

Total—Cotton, 464 bales; spirits turpentine, 49 casks, rosin, 1,070 barrels; tar, 431 barrels.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for **1 cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance.

Wanted—500 bushels select Yam Potatoes on consignment. Also other country produce, to which prompt attention will be given. L. Ve & Fyuh, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Water street. ja 28 tf

Lost Yesterday, on Fifth, Dock or Sixth street, a moonstone stick-pin. Reasonable reward for its delivery at STAR office. ja 27 3t

The steamer Frank Sessoms will run an Excurs on to Union Church, at Point Caswell, on Sunday next, the 29th instant. Will leave foot of Chesnut street at 6.30 A. M. Returning, will leave Point Caswell at 4.00 P. M. Fare, round trip 50 cents. ja 27 2t*

For Rent—Good office apartments in the Y. M. C. A. building fronting Grace stree; rooms formerly occupied by the C. F. T. Company. Apply to Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. ja 26 tf

Bird Dog For Sale—Inquire at this office. ja 24 tf

M. C. Benson—The well known Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits consignments of all classes Produce. Beef Cattle a specialty ja 23 tf

Subscribe Now—The tenth Series in the Clarendon Saving and Loan Association will open Saturday, January 7th, 1899. Subscription to same can now be made by appiying to S. P. Collier, Secretary, 17 Princess street. D. C. Love President. su de 11 tf

New Business—Having purchased the Grocery stock of the late firm of J. L. Croom & Co., I will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the same stand, No. 12 Grace street, between Mulberry and Water. Consignments solicited. Goods sold for cash only. B. F. Boykin. ja 11 tf

Photographs—If you want up-to-date Photographs in style and finish, call on U. C Ellis, 114 market street. ja 4 tf

Country Produce of every kind at lowest prices. Choice Sausage, Pork Sausage, dressed and live Poultry. Country shipments solicited. P. H. Smith, Bell 'Phone 388, 314 Campbell street. de 22 tf

Camera For Sale—A "Vive" Camera and complete outfit for sale at a reasonable price. Takes picture 4¼x4¼. May be seen at the STAR office. de 23 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

Hayden, F. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Consign Your Chickens Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. S. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 92. au 19 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 2 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE NOLAN COTTAGE AT Carolina Beach, with one acre of ground This is a good chance for any one desiring a pleasant home and to raise truck for Summer residents on the Beach. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, ja 8 tf Real Estate Agent.

For Sale.

100 barrels Choice New River Mullets.
100 barrels Choice Molasses.
200 bags Coffee.
200 boxes Tobacco,
200 boxes Lye.

Lots of other goods for sale at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr., ja 22 tf 12 Market street.

WOMEN MUST TAKE IT.

Thousands Rely on Paine's Celery Compound Keep Them Well.

Do you suffer with periodical headaches?

Do you begin to complain of sleeplessness?

Have you already begun to have spells of dizziness?

Does constipation or dyspepsia in any of its many forms warn you of the inevitable oncoming of general nervousness or debility?

By all means go to your druggist and get a bottle of the most wonderful restorative within the reach of womankind to-day—get a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and as thousands of other ailing, half-despondent, suffering women have done before you, and as thousands more must do, you will find in its peculiar curative qualities the womanly strength and health that you desire.

Take Paine's celery compound and the liver will resume its normal functions, biliousness will disappear; the kidneys will find the relief they need; good digestion and the proper assimilation of food will begin at once, dizziness and constipation will no longer trouble you, wasting nervous tissues will regain their healthy tone, the blood will clear itself of its impurities and you will no longer fear the breaking down that comes to so many women early in life.

Miss Amelia Stegman, as secretary of the famous North Side Women's Club of Chicago, has been an eyewitness to the good results that follow the use of this famous remedy.

"For the past six years," she says, "I have had ample opportunity to observe the good results obtained from the use of Paine's celery compound by our medical advisers frequently prescribe it. Our members all reside at the club house, and as they are business women they frequently feel the need of a remedy for building up a run down condition. We have it constantly on hand.

"Thinking you may be glad to know that Paine's celery compound is appreciated by our club women," she writes to the proprietors, "it is a pleasure in sending you this unsolicited testimonial."

Many women are in need of nothing but Paine's celery compound to make them strong and well, and if after reading the many published testimonials from people in every walk of life, whom it has restored to health, there be the remotest doubt in anyone's mind as to its unexampled efficacy, there is this to be said, that after all, the best test of Paine's celery compound is to try it.

Paine's celery compound has never yet failed to give relief. It has made thousands of people well.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

New White Goods.

Plaid Muslins, Nainsooks and the rest of the White Goods family make their New Year's bow this week. In greater array than ever before these showy fabrics come, just in time to join in the January sales movement. Come this week and we will introduce you to the littlest prices you ever knew for worthy fabrics.

This Week's Feature

OF THE LINEN SALE is the offering of a lot of Damask Towels of fine quality. Like almost all our Linens, they are Linen—nothing else. Some are plain white; some have colored borders—fast colored. The size is 20x9 inches The value is 45c The selling price is Twenty-nine cents each.

Knit Underwear.

Prices drop a quarter to a third in last week's figures. Won't be enough too many of the finer grades on hand the end of the season. The fabrics Underwear was to fill can save you because of a long-delay-d Winter. hints of goods and prices.

See our line of 5 Taffeta Silks.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

9-4 Hemmed only.....
10-4 Hemmed, only.....
10-4 Hemstitched, only .....
Pillow Cases,..... 10, 12 1-2, 1

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